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• • ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

U. S. Vote Free? Minor Parties Answer, 'No'

State Laws Restrict Places on Ballots, Critics Charge

Barriers Cited

Two Major Parties Strive for Vote Monopoly, Opponents Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—Failure of the Union party, according to unofficial estimates, to reach the millions of votes predicted in some quarters is inviting not only a reappraisal of this party's platform, but is stimulating an examination of the technical vicissitudes confronted by all minority parties.

Unhampered expression of political views at the polls is being increasingly limited by requirements in various states. More and more it is being made harder for a new party to get a start.

Vote Monopolized

The two old parties tend, in a number of localities, to monopolize the citizen's vote to a choice between themselves.

However badly advised or impractical the public may consider a third-party movement, the independent groups represent an element of the citizenry which feels urgently enough about something or other to organize and to seek change through the ballot box.

The standards of American government call for a free vote as well as a free voice. The voice is now being allowed, but not always the vote.

Chance for change through the ballot is guaranteed, according to third-party executives, in the Constitution, which in its fifteenth amendment declares, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Considered Safety Valve

The free use of the ballot is recognized by many authorities as a safety-valve. As long as a minority feels it has the opportunity to persaude the majority of the electorate and can see its policy adopted by legitimate means, the incentive to turn aside to violence is reduced.

Despite this axiom, legislatures have been cutting down minority rights, and this coming winter, with its many sessions, is expected to produce new efforts to make it more difficult for minority parties to get before the voters. The common argument is that restrictions prevent the cluttering up of the ballot with the names of many would-bes, who by obtaining a few signatures to nominating petitions can force the State to print their names on the ballot.

While obviously there can be no objection to reasonable regulations to prevent that sort of candidacies, the record of this year's election shows:

Prohibition Party—Had its high water mark in 1916, when it got on the ballot in 43 states. This year in its come-back it was able to get on in six more states than in 1932, but its total was only 26.

Socialist Party—Lost its place on the ballot in six states where it was listed four years ago. On ballots of 44 states in 1932—38 in 1936.

Union Party, new this year—Had money and workers but was able to get on ballots of only 36 states.

Listed as Independent

In several states it was listed as an independent party. In Illinois Democratic politicians, it is charged, incorporated the name Union Party. So in Illinois the Lemke group was known as Union Progressive Party, in Pennsylvania as Royal Oak Party. In some states it lost out because the law required filing six months before election, and the Union Party was not formed until June 18.

Communist Party—Its local office reports it gained one state this year, going on in 33 as against 32 four years back.

Criticism of the narrowing of the public choice of parties here noted is by no means recorded as an argument for Communist, Socialist or other minority party doctrine, but solely as against a check on the constitutional right to a vote for independent views under reasonable requirements.

Should ever there come a great line-up in this country between the conservatives and the liberals, and a new party be born to register the convictions of either side, the question of a new party gaining its place on the ballot would at once rise as a barrier.

When there was talk last year of

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Few Ships Clear New York Despite Move to End Strike; Line Head Charges 'Racket'

Official Declares Hoodlums Prey on Seamen, Selling 'Protection' for $2 to $10; Insurgent Leader Calls Charge 'Cry for Sympathy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Despite claims by regular officers of the International Seamen's Union that they had hired hundreds of men to man American ships left idle here by insurgent striking seamen, water commerce in New York harbor continued at a slow pace today as the sympathy strike of Atlantic Coast maritime workers, seeking to aid associates on the Pacific coast, drew near the end of its first week.

Charges of violence and coercion issued by the head of one of the largest steamship companies also failed to find support in official reports of actual circumstances, police holding that disorder was confined to sporadic fist-fighting and the threat of a seaman to use his knife in self-defense.

Four Ships Clear Port

In the face of strike difficulties, four vessels cleared the port yesterday, but one of these was the steamship Cristobal, of the Panama Railroad Line, and she was released by Joseph Curran, chairman of the insurgent Seamen's Defense Committee, upon receipt of information that the line was owned and operated by the Government. Eight vessels were preparing to steam today.

Investigation of the "sympathy strike on the grounds that it constituted a racket to prey upon workingmen was sought by John M. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, many of whose ships have been affected by the dispute. Mr. Franklin indicated he might lay the charges before Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, who is now engaged in a campaign against rackets in New York county.

Mr. Franklin's charges, which were held to be the most serious made during the strike, were that seamen could purchase immunity from assaults and intimidation by payment of from $2 to $10 for "full clearance cards." Protection—the stock in trade of gangster rackets—could be made to extend to seamen's families, Mr. Franklin said.

Ready With Affidavits

While not offering direct proof of conditions such as he described, Mr. Franklin added that men were beaten and "otherwise bodily harmed by small organized bands" and that "hoodlums, who are driving loyal men from their jobs, are well financed and are part of an organized system of espionage and retaliation." He offered to present affidavits by victims of violence.

Mr. Curran termed the Franklin

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Soviet Refutes Charge of Aiding Spain's Loyalists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5—The Soviet has succeeded in rebutting to the satisfaction of the Spanish nonintervention committee a number of charges of contravening the international nonintervention agreement brought by Germany, Portugal and Italy. Ambassador Ivan Maisky of Russia has promised further information on other charges and will be heard next Thursday.

Thus, the threatened break-up is again postponed and this rather meager outcome of yesterday's meeting, which lasted from morning till late at night, is regarded as satisfactory in diplomatic circles, where it is held to indicate that Europe's big nations do not wish to mix themselves quite so inextricably in the Spanish imbroglio as at one time seemed probable.

On the question of establishing a supervisory body at places of entry into Spain, it is understood that little progress has been made. A number of governments still have not replied to the committee's request for their views on the matter. Ambassador Maisky yesterday emphasized the importance of unanimity regarding the duties and constitution of this body. This is interpreted by many as putting an end to any hope of agreement.

In general, however, there is a tendency to consider the International Nonintervention Committee's work as losing importance in view of Gen. Francisco Franco's steady advance toward Madrid. It is thought, however, that interest in it would revive if the Madrid Government forces scored any appreciable success. And this could easily happen if the Catalans put their full strength behind Madrid instead of waiting for a highly problematical thrust against Barcelona from the Baleric islands.

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Spanish nonintervention committee held an eight-hour session today without, as Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky put it, "breaking any window panes."

It was understood that almost the entire session was devoted to Germany's reply to Russian charges of neutrality violations with the Germans finally asking additional time to confer with their Government.

The delegates appeared in good humor as they left the committee room. Several said there was "still a change of reaching a workable agreement."

Mexico Promises 140 New Schools For Indian Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An allotment of 140 new schools to Indian communities within the Mexican Republic has been made by the Secretariat of Public Education. The creation of the new schools is in conformance with the educational program incorporated within the six-year plan of the Cárdenas Government, which has scheduled 1000 new schools a year until 1940.

The 140 schools destined for Indians were granted as a result of requests made to the Department of Indian Affairs by Indian communities throughout the Republic. The petitions were for public and boarding schools, staffed with teachers and completely equipped with teaching supplies, sports fields, experimental farms and night schools.

Of the remaining 860 schools to be allotted this year the Secretariat of Education has asked the Department of Indian Affairs for suggestions where such new institutions can best be located.

New Penal Code For Germany To 'Safeguard Reich'

BERLIN, Nov. 5 (AP)—A drastic, sweeping penal code for Germany was disclosed to the press for the first time today by Minister of Justice Franz Gürtner and other legal experts.

Notable features are:

1. The death penalty for murder and extortionary kidnaping.
2. Prison sentences for "publicly inciting the limitation of the number of offspring": cornering the market, making insulting remarks about Adolf Hitler.
3. Monetary fines or jail sentences for resurrecting the pasts of persons who have since proved worthy citizens, causing or ordering strikes or lockouts, and disclosing industrial secrets to foreign countries.

"Right and Wrong"

The spirit of the code is summed up in its preface, which says, in part:

"The healthy feeling of the people for right and wrong determines the content and application of the penal code.

"Atonement for wrong, the protection of our people as a whole . . . determine its meaning and purpose.

"Its task is to safeguard honor and fidelity, race heredity, defensive powers of labor, discipline and order.

"Its motto is 'the common weal takes precedence over private advantage.'"

The new code is based on the National Socialist principle that

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Britain Calls Locarno Parley; Eden Hopes for Revived League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5—A clear and forceful statement of Great Britain's three-fold foreign policy was made by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the Commons today.

The gravity of the Foreign Secretary's words stilled all interruption from Opposition members. Government supporters were roused to enthusiasm once or twice in the course of the speech, especially where reference was made to the British Government's determination effectually to protect the nation's legitimate interests alike in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, but with these rare exceptions there was no demonstration. The general feeling apparently is that in the present anxious circumstances in Europe party politics are out of place.

Threefold Policy

The three-fold policy which Mr. Eden explained is:

1. To endeavor to restore the League of Nations' authority as the only system capable of maintaining permanent peace.
2. To try to bring the now differing European nations into agreement with one another.
3. To strengthen Great Britain's armed forces sufficiently to enable the United Kingdom effectually to play a leading part in this great undertaking. Mr. Eden declared Britain's intention of going ahead with the Locarno talks stating that invitations to a meeting had been sent out the previous day.

He also outlined Britain's attitude to various nations. With France its relations were close and cordial, but there was nothing exclusive in this friendship. This also applies to Belgium, it was made clear and Mr. Eden referred with appreciation to the assurances which he had recently received that Belgium would stand by its existing obligations.

Regarding Germany, Britain warmly reciprocated the desire indicated from Berlin for mutual friendship. It also hoped for cooperation in both economic and political spheres, with reservations only that such mutual help should not be either exclusive or directed against anybody else.

Mr. Eden also challenged with facts and figures the tendency of Germany to blame the United Kingdom for its own economic troubles.

Mr. Eden said:

"I must comment on the tendency noticeable lately to put the blame on this country for Germany's economic difficulties.

"That is a doctrine which we cannot for a moment accept. It is not in accordance with the facts."

In Mediterranean

Regarding Italy, Mr. Eden expressed hope for the restoration of the traditional friendly co-operation, especially in the Mediterranean, where there was no real clash of interests. At the same time he strongly denied the implication in Premier Mussolini's recent speech that the Mediterranean was merely a convenient short-cut for British trade. On the contrary, he said, it was a "mail arterial route" that must be kept open.

Regarding the Sino-Japanese situation, conditions had improved, he said, but Britain was closely watching events.

Jewish Immigration Cut

Earlier in the debate the important announcement was made by Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary, indicating—to the Opposition's disapproval—that a temporary reduction is to be made in the number of Jewish immigrants into Palestine. The new total is to be 1800 in the next six months, less 300 from Germany who have been unable so far to complete their arrangements. This reduction is only temporary, pending the issue of a report by the Royal Commission, which left for Palestine today to investigate the whole question of the recent Jewish-Arab troubles.

U. S. Insists On Free Hand In the Pacific

Declines British Proposal to Keep Status Quo on Fortifications

Aleutians at Stake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—With the objective of retaining full freedom of naval action in the Pacific, and pending further negotiations, the United States has been unable to accept Great Britain's proposal for an extension of Article XIX of the Washington Naval Treaty, freezing fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific at the status quo.

Inability to accept the proposal as presented was communicated to the British Foreign Office late in September, but was kept a closely guarded secret here until after election day to prevent its becoming an election issue. Actually, it is learned, Britain knew of the American refusal before word that the proposal had been made was given out in London.

Negotiations Not Barred

Disclosure of the speed with which the decision was taken by the State Department throws into sharp relief the apparent determination of the Roosevelt Administration to regain the complete freedom of naval action in the Pacific which prevailed until the 1922 naval treaty forbade any further development of fortifications or naval bases in that area.

The action is believed to be conclusive so far as any proposal to extend the status quo as an isolated question is concerned. It does not necessarily, however, preclude further negotiations along broader lines. The United States would be willing to discuss the status quo if it were linked with neutralization of the Philippines or a new general settlement of the whole Far Eastern question to replace the battered wreckage of the old. But it will not consider extension of the status quo as an isolated subject.

Limits Expire in December

The inhibitions of the 1922 treaty expire with that treaty on Dec. 31 of this year. It was Britain's suggestion that, with an amendment permitting modernizing of existing naval facilities, this provision of the old treaty be extended by joint action of itself, the United States and Japan. Whether Japan ever expressed an opinion on the question cannot be learned, but it is believed in some quarters here that Japan originally initiated the British proposal.

However, official American opinion promptly crystallized around the thesis that the question of naval fortifications and bases was an integral part of the general Pacific settlement of 1920, including as well the 5—5—3 naval ratio and the guaranty of the territorial integrity of China.

Other Features Scrapped

Since these other features of the settlement have been scrapped by Japan it is contended that the United States cannot consider a proposal to extend the single feature of that settlement which is looked upon here purely in the light of a concession by the United States.

What the result will be in terms of American military activity in the

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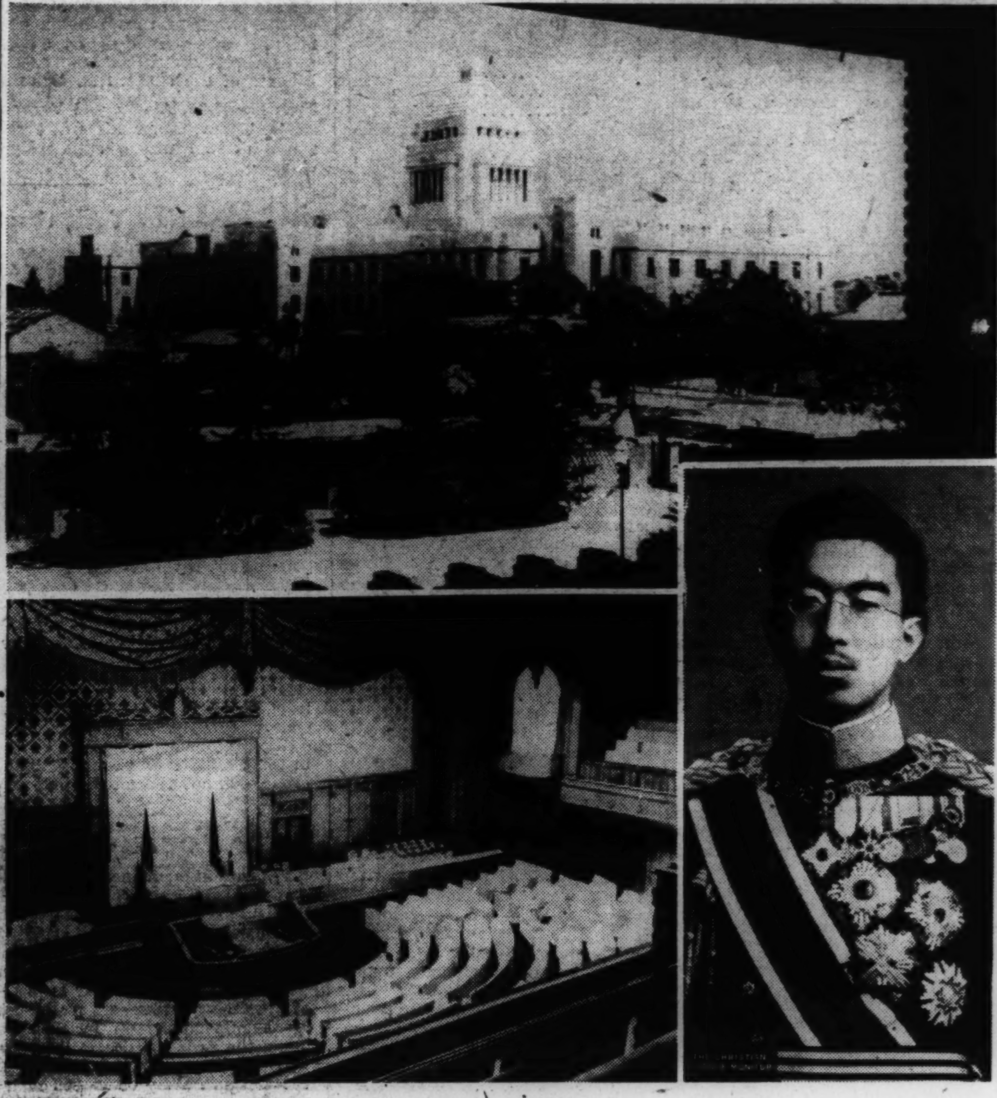
Japan's New Parliament



Wide World

It Cost About $10,000,000

Above—Japanese Diet Building Is Impressive in the Western Style, Although It Suggests Also the Lenin Monument at Moscow in Its Tower Building. Lower Left—Where Japan's Lawmakers Will Meet. Lower Right—Emperor Hirohito of Japan, Who Opened the New Diet

Proud Tammany Bows Head To Farley, Fusion, Labor Group; Issue Is on Control of City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—That a new pattern had been struck off the political mold here was apparent to all appraisers of the ballot flood on Tuesday, which established a new plurality record even in this major municipal voting unit in the nation, and today Tammany Hall had no words for it. The New Deal-American Labor party tide swept out of the window all identification marks the old-time city organization would have placed on the outcome for the new imprimatur which has washed up the familiar signposts in the political geography and swept even the Communist party in New York into its maelstrom.

Two things were clear today, however: First, that after four years of incessant sniping and undermining of the structure the recalcitrant Tammany tribe would have held intact from him, James A. Farley, supreme master of the party mechanics in the country, was in full possession of this field, for better or for worse.

The Labor Factor

Second, that, on the other hand, a new force, hostile to everything he connotes as a vote manipulator at last had reared its camp out of the rank and file of organized labor, determined to forge its own political weapon of steel, capable of winning for the workers the status in government affairs they have in the economic sphere.

The first startling hint of what was in the offing here had come and been discounted at the Madison Square Garden rally which Tammany staged last Saturday night for the wind-up of the Roosevelt campaign. There, with their own ears, the sachems heard their spokesman's denunciation of the proposed city charter and voting reform boo-ed point after point. It was so unprecedented—so outside the bounds of calculations and, moreover, so unlike the docility of the traditional Tammany audience—political observers could not believe their ears.

Cheers for Gay Jimmy

A moment later, the thing happened that made them decide they need not believe them, for James J. Walker, whose indiscretions as darling of the generations-long string of Tammany mayors, opened the flood-gates of adversity on Tammany Hall four years ago and so came to symbolize machine corruption here, arrived at the Garden resplendent in evening attire and was cheered to the echo.

All was as usual, the Tammany leadership triumvirate murmured complacently; instructions would be followed in the city's multiple neighborhoods to go "down the line" for the President, because the organization must hold together for a mayoralty victory next year. The proposed charter and the new-vote plan would be defeated.

Party's "No" Was "Yes"

Swinging high above the city's humanity that flooded into Times Square election night was the party banner, traditionally infallible indicator of the city count, that said "Vote 'No' on the city charter," but it swung darkly, for the electric bulletins, flashing amazing news from every point of the national compass, were the seeing eye for the hundreds of thousands, and no recording was more amazing than that for New York city.

There will be a modernized city basic law and there will be a new vote plan designed to remove the machine's grip from the ballots—and the verdict was in nearly 3-to-1 proportions. So for the first time Tammany has an anti-vote to study that has nothing to do with the crusading fervor heretofore required to make reforms here.

It is one more puzzle added to the bewilderment of the Braves, since the Fusion mayoralty and the New Deal forces heralded the fact that something besides pencils would be required here henceforth to figure returns.

Japan's Emperor Opens New Diet, 17 Years Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Nov. 5—Japan's new Diet Building, by far the highest and outwardly the most imposing structure in Tokyo, was ceremonially opened today in the presence of the Emperor and some 3000 invited guests.

The ceremonial opening had been preceded, on previous days, by "purification rites," performed according to Shinto custom, and by visits to the building by the Emperor and by princes of the Imperial House.

The new Diet Building seems to embody some of those paradoxes and contrasts in which modern Japan abounds. Far surpassing its predecessor in size, spaciousness and comfort, it is coming into use, after a period of construction that lasted 16 years, just at a time when the prestige and power of parliamentary

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Nov. 5

Ethiopia—Italy Begins to Colonize

The pursuits of peace take over territory washed by the waves of war, as 400 former soldiers with their families prepare to establish an agricultural colony in the Oletta region, near Addis Ababa.

The Associated Press predicts that they will form the vanguard of other "agricultural warriors" whom Italy is sending forth to wrest crops from the land which she lately wrested from native Ethiopians.

Surveys by 13 joint stock companies to determine the raw material resources of the African kingdom are proceeding, on the assumption that wealth awaits in large deposits of mineral ores, and in soil and weather conditions suitable to the production of cotton, wool, and other textile fibres.

Guy Fawkes—Fireworks Day in Britain

England demonstrates a pleasant use for gunpowder today. A tremendous amount of powder with a tremendous amount of noise and a tremendous store of good cheer is detonated in commemoration of the uncovering of the famous gunpowder plot, the conspiracy against King James I and his Parliament, which was set for Nov. 5, 1605. Guy Fawkes Day has since become England's day of fireworks, comparable in the amount of pyrotechnics (but not of oratory) to America's Fourth of July.

Education—Census Shows Gain in Enrollment

Education, like prosperity, has evidently stepped around the corner, for the Associated Press reports that N. M. Ayer & Son, Inc., announces, following a nation-wide census, that enrollment has made gains in more than 80 per cent of the private educational institutions in the United States. Whereas only 10 per cent of the schools had capacity enrollments last year, at least 30 per cent have the S. R. O. sign out today, and more than half the schools are filled to 90 per cent of their capacity.

Stocks—Dealings Clog Ticker

Large buying orders poured into the New York Stock Market in early trading today, lifting amny issues ..$1 to $5 a share higher, in a continuation of the post-election advance, reports the Associated Press.

Dealings were so heavy, the quotation ticker dropped five minutes behind transactions on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

The advance was uneven, however, and a number of prominent shares sold moderately lower, among them United States Steel, American Telephone and Sears Roebuck. Utility shares rallied to regain part of their losses of yesterday.

Strike—American Dockmen Keep Up Pressure

Eddies from the general maritime strike continue to swirl about many American ports as insurgent strikers threaten to throttle water borne traffic and, as union and mercantile marine officials strive to bring conciliation into the controversy.

While word comes from San Francisco by Associated Press that union warehousemen have agreed to move perishables and thus avert a serious

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G.O.P. Refuses To Admit Rout Beyond Repair

What It Will Do and What Roosevelt Will Do Are the Questions

Experts Speculate

President Is Expected to Devote More Thought to Foreign Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—What's going to become of the Republican party?

What is President Roosevelt going to do next?

These are the two outstanding questions presenting themselves to the American people today. Something in the nature of an answer to both may already be attempted.

First, as to the Republicans, it needs only to be recorded that the Republican popular vote is today estimated at 16,516,995. No party with that many loyal adherents can be described as dead.

Vast changes may, and probably will, come in the present leadership. The next standard-bearer will probably not come from a prairie state. Strategy in the next campaign will probably be a great deal more clear-cut than in this one. But with 16,516,995 votes to work on, it will remain true that the Republican party has a basis of popular support larger than it had in 1932.

Larger Than 1932 Minimum

For Mr. Hoover received only 15,761,841 votes. It is true that President Roosevelt got 22,821,857 votes in 1932, as against an estimated total of 27,904,949 this time. But the fact remains that the "irreducible Republican minimum" is today a bit larger than in 1932. That is the solidest anchor to windward left for the Grand Old Party.

But there are other anchors. First is the probable embarrassment and unwieldiness of the Democratic majority. Second is the power of reaction. The old physical law that the farther the pendulum swings in one direction, the farther it will swing back, is still depended upon by politicians.

"Old Guarders" Stand Pat

And leaders who, like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, held themselves somewhat aloof from the 1936 campaign, are looking hopefully ahead, saying: "We told you so."

There may also be some consolation in the fact that the Democrats in 1928 came back from one of their soundest trouncings to obtain power four short years later.

In this connection, there is always the date of the "next depression" to remember, and the Republicans are speculating whether the expected trough in the business cycle will arrive before 1940, or whether—if they should be beneficiaries of the swing-back in that year—they might not also fall down the slippery slope of the statistical graphs and find themselves with responsibility during another depression.

Hearst Capitulates

Already the political and journalistic leaders are making their peace with the Roosevelt Administration, and certainly the most remarkable declaration is that of William Randolph Hearst, printed today—of all places—in the Guild Daily, published by and in support of striking editorial workers of his suspended newspaper, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Mr. Hearst is quoted as saying: "If Andrew Jackson's policies were essentially Democratic, why is it not reasonable to concede that Mr. Roosevelt's policies may be equally so—dictatorial in manner and method, but democratic in essence?" And he continues to say, of his early support of Mr. Roosevelt: "Perhaps I was more nearly right then than later."

What Will Roosevelt Do?

This gesture of peace, taken in Washington to be the most extreme in the whole nation, is but typical of the "era of good feeling" which—of however short prospective duration—has now opened.

Confronting President Roosevelt will be many important and fruitful problems. First are several great questions in international policy.

On Dec. 1 opens the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires. Mr. Roosevelt has intimated that he will soon leave Washington for a fishing cruise, the United States Cruiser Chester is under orders to proceed to the Panama Canal and await further orders there.

This is an indication partly confirmatory of the report that Mr. Roosevelt is holding himself in readiness to go to Buenos Aires if the early atmosphere at the conference appears propitious.

Peace, the Main Objective

Major objectives of this important meeting are the evolution of a Western Hemisphere neutrality bloc and development of some type of peace machinery among the Americas. Recently, with the presidency of the League of Nations Assembly under Dr. Don Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, a friendly attitude between South America and Geneva has been established, and it is believed that

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Pros and Cons of the Election As Seen by Press of the U. S.

William Allen White in the Emporia Gazette (White is a personal friend of Governor Landon):

"It was not a Roosevelt victory and not a Landon defeat, but it was a revelation of a changed attitude toward government.

"The current of the new attitude now is rushing on with more fury than direction—perhaps."

"What then is this new attitude which has given color and direction to the last two presidential elections? It is a firm desire on the part of the American people to use government as an agency for human welfare. The general welfare clause of the preamble to the American Constitution will point the way for a new course in American life."

"We stand at the cross roads. From this day on we shall have a new America, an America in which at least for four years the Federal Government shall be the strong coercive arbitrator between those who have and those who have not. . . ."

The Chicago Daily News (edited and published by Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee):

"The American people, by an overwhelming majority, have re-elected Franklin D. Roosevelt. Operating under a Constitution which gives every qualified citizen full and free opportunity to express his choice, the people have given Mr. Roosevelt one of the most remarkable votes of confidence ever received by an American president.

"In the discharge of the duties of his high office, he is entitled to the support of all citizens. Without surrendering in any respect the principles which have animated us, we shall support the President in the discharge of the heavy responsibilities which are his, so long as such support does not involve a departure from what we regard as sound economic and government principles.

". . . There can be no doubt that recovery from the great depression is under way all over the world and is on its way in the United States. Therefore, the need of emergency measures is past and the abandonment of the emergency powers is clearly indicated. The very magnitude of Mr. Roosevelt's victory provides him with a compelling leadership in governmental affairs.

If he seizes this opportunity to restore the Government to the normal conditions contemplated by the Constitution, particularly with regard to the functions of the executive and legislative branches, he will have justified fully the unprecedented degree of confidence which the American people have reposed in him."

The Baltimore Sun (Independent Democratic) which refused support to either President Roosevelt or Governor Landon, describes the President's victory today as "one of the most extraordinary triumphs ever achieved by a President seeking re-election."

The Sun asserts editorially the fact "he has swept the country" is "not due simply to his having held the votes of the numerous beneficiaries of his money-spending policies."

". . . but it does not follow that Mr. Rosevelt should be given blind support in the future or that critical opposition should be relaxed. It is possible to recognize fully his remarkable victory and to pay tribute to his success, and yet to insist . . . upon the great need for the restoration in this country of an active, critical, political intelligence. . . ."

Kansas City Star (Independent Republican, supported Landon):

"The people have spoken, and spoken rather vehemently. The Star, which put in its best licks on the other side, accepts the verdict in good spirit, in common with all Americans.

"Happily in the American democracy, differences of opinion are settled by ballots, not bullets. The opposition candidate voiced the feeling of the millions of his supporters in his message to the President. They can be depended upon to 'work for the common cause of the good of our country.' They will accept Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to 'pull together for the common good.'"

New York World-Telegram (Scripps-Howard, Independent, supported Roosevelt):

"Roosevelt's problems from here on are as big and as trying as time ever produced. . . .

"Whether he lives up to the magnitude of his chance, as he has in his first four years, will be determined, we believe, in a very large degree by whether he has within him that rare capacity to rise above those perfectly human impulses which prevent most great men from attaining the full measure of their opportunity.

"There is so much to be done; so many things of so infinitely greater importance than the spanking of a lot of pot-bellied bourbons who lost their balance. . . . The depression has often been likened in its seriousness to a war. Let there be no dark days in this reconstruction."

The New York Sun (Republican):

"No amount of money could have been the single factor in the sweeping victory of President Roosevelt, but money played a very important part. It was there, billions of it. Some of it went for real improvements, some for boondoggling, much for patronage. But the New Deal's expenditures for relief were its most paying investment. Whether the money went into PWA, WPA or direct relief, it was effective. The recipients were assured that the largess would stop flowing if Mr. Roosevelt were beaten. . . ."

The Los Angeles Times (Republican, supported Landon) said:

"President Roosevelt was re-elected yesterday by electoral and popular majorities, which may set new records, . . . but when from these majorities are subtraced the votes directly traceable to factors other than the merits of the campaign issues, the result has somewhat less of the aspect of an overwhelming popular endorsement of Administration policies.

"While the Republican gains in Congress failed to materialize, there are nevertheless indications in the national Legislature of a stronger and more constructive opposition. . . .

"Regardless of the outcome, business should continue to improve. That improvement has its roots much deeper than in the shallow soil of politics."

9,000,000 Lead For Roosevelt

THE popular vote still mounts as final districts make their reports. Already the almost 10,000,000 Democratic plurality reported indicates that President Roosevelt has won the most smashing endorsement of any President in more than 100 years. Of the 105,251 of the 122,772 districts so far counted these are the results:

Roosevelt	25,208,198
Landon	15,496,500
Lemke	671,384

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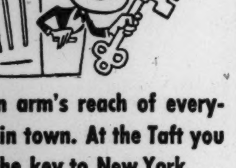
Empire Trade Pact Increases Canada's Lumber Sale 60 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Ottawa's Empire trade pacts have brought back to British Columbia supremacy in the export of fir, hemlock, and cedar, formerly held by the States of Washington and Oregon, Archibald Moore, manager of the British Columbia Lumberman, stated in an address here. The two states, he said, formerly controlled 80 per cent of this business; the situation is now reversed.

This year British Columbia will export to foreign markets, exclusive of the United States, more than 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Last month, more than 81,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped to the United Kingdom alone. "Thanks to the Empire trade pacts we are now back to the 1930 level of production," he said.

Mr. Moore said that there are approximately 263,000,000,000 feet of timber still standing in British Columbia and that there is no cause for fear as to the supply. Stocks of dry lumber now available are lower than ever before. In one important mill there are 15,000,000 feet in stock, even though there are storage facilities for 50,000,000 feet. In conclusion he said that 75 per cent of lumber shipped from British Columbia to the United Kingdom goes in British boats.



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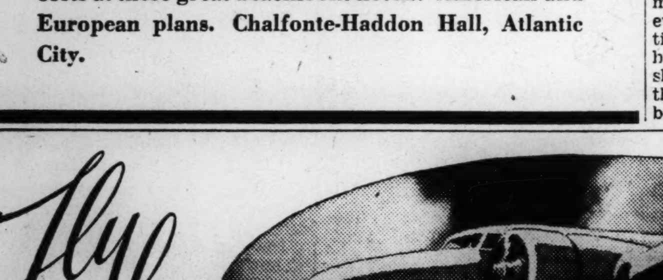

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FASTEST, SHORTEST BETWEEN THE EAST AND MOST PACIFIC COAST CITIES

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

food shortage, and that hope grows that the warehousemen's strike may be settled before the week end, East Coast seamen are threatening a general strike. New York sees the opening of hiring halls and union-controlled employment agencies in the fight against a tie-up. It hears threats of a general walkout. Providence, R. I., reports that the progress of the strike in that port is checked. Philadelphia is to witness a meeting today between its mayor, ship officials and longshoremen, after a truce there. Savannah reports delay of shipping out of its harbor because of the strike. New Orleans police are arresting picketers.

Even Honolulu, Alaska and Vancouver are buffeted by waves from the strike. Today, America's entire seaboard is poised on the verge of a general strike which, apparently, may be averted by mutual conciliation.

G.O.P.—New York Committee Chairman Quits

Complete reorganization of the Republican State Committee of New York, in keeping with the views of William F. Bleakley, defeated party candidate for the Governorship, was forecast today when State Chairman Melvin C. Eaton submitted his resignation, comments the Associated Press.

Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the state committee, said that Mr. Eaton's resignation, together with a request that the committee be called into session on Dec. 14 to elect his successor, has been received.

Spain—Syndicalists Join Cabinet

Civil strife seethes about the Spanish capital as insurgents, continuing their slow advance on Madrid, reach the outskirts of the city and are met by Leftist defenders in what is described as a "decisive battle." Seven miles from the capital fascist troops under Gen. Jose Varela take a position on a hill commanding the Cuatro Vientos airport and the government radio station at Campamento.

Government troops are desperately resisting the advance. The Associated Press brings information that a woman syndicalist and three male colleagues have joined the "back-to-the-wall" Cabinet of the Government, proclaiming: "Madrid is now a war front—Spaniards, fight to defend the Republic!"

London meanwhile hears the successful rebuttal by Soviet representatives, accepted by the Spanish Non-intervention Committee, against charges brought by Germany, Portugal and Italy that the Soviets were contravening the non-intervention agreement. Diplomatic circles see in this an indication that Europe's three political colors—red, black and brown—do not desire to become enmeshed in the Spanish imbroglio.

More Forts—France Hears Defense Plans

Parliament armament overshadows in Paris today. Simultaneously with the re-opening of the Chamber comes the announcement of defense preparations exceeding anything heretofore attempted. The machinery of government runs in reverse gear when, shortly after the opening Rightists and Leftist debaters both step on the accelerator of invectives and back the session right into an immediate adjournment.

But the Minister of War brings the rumble of big guns and the sound of advancing tanks as he announces that 500,000,000 francs are to be spent immediately on fortifications behind the Belgian frontier and along the Swiss border. War Minister Daladier justifies an expenditure which now reaches 19,500,000,000 francs by stating that 80 per cent of the German army of 800,000 men is near the frontier.

Naval—Independent American Policy Foreseen

The Roosevelt administration today indicated that it intends that America shall follow a course of complete self-determination regarding naval action in the Pacific. It is learned in Washington that, pending further negotiations, the United States has rejected Great Britain's proposal for an extension of Article XIX of the Washington Naval Treaty, which would fix fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific at status quo.

The inhibitions of the 1922 treaty expire with that treaty on Dec. 31 of this year. It was Britain's suggestion that, with an amendment permitting modernizing of existing naval facilities, this provision of the old treaty be extended by joint action of herself, the United States and Japan. Whether Japan ever expressed an opinion on the question cannot be learned, but it is believed in some quarters that Japan originally initiated the British proposal.

The action of the State Department may be interpreted as indicating no essential disagreement with Great Britain regarding the naval program generally, but rather as notification that America prefers to be free to control her own defenses as the need seems to demand.

New Diet—Japan's Imposing Building Opened

Japan celebrated today completion of its new Parliament building, which required 17 years and over $10,000,000 to build. Emperor Hirohito was the central figure in the ceremony dedicating the magnificent new forum. The occasion, says the Associated Press, was noteworthy because it coincided with a move by the army factions to make it impossible for members of either branch of the Japanese Parliament to hold office in the Government.

They said that the militarists' apparent aim was to remove party politics from the Government and to invest the existing Cabinet with dictatorial powers.

Communists Must Petition To Go On Next N. Y. Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—The Communist party in New York appeared today to have vanished into the limbo wherein the Democrats of Florida buried the Republican state organization in the Nov. 3 New Deal landslide, thus definitely disproving the declarations of Landon-Knox official spokesmen that the Empire State was "going red under Roosevelt." In support of this, these Republican spokesmen stressed the naming of David A. Dubinsky, right wing Socialist, whom they charged with being a Communist, as a Democratic presidential elector.

Failing to poll 50,000 votes in New York State, as required by law, the Communist Party as a result of the election will have no place on New York State ballots in the future unless it is able to file petitions containing 12,000 signatures, with at least 50 signers from each county in the State. Nothing less than this would enable it to go before the voters in the next New York election, which will be next year, when a new city administration will be chosen.

Minor Polls 37,754

Returns show that Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Governor, polled 37,754 votes in New York city, where the party is strongest in this state. Up-state, normally Republican, but Democratic last Tuesday, would not, it was held, give the requisite 12,246 Minor votes to make up the required 50,000 ballots to make the Communist Party a "legal" political unit in this State.

One of the surprising features of the election to Communists was that Israel Amter, their candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, ran ahead of Mr. Minor. The only interpretation they could give was that, knowing that neither Earl Browder, the presidential candidate, nor Mr. Minor had a chance of winning, many Communists voted for President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman, on the theory that it was necessary to defeat the Republican candidates—Governor Landon and William F. Bleakley—whom they saw as fascist threats. After casting their votes, therefore, for President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman, the Socialists then proceeded to vote their own ticket.

G.O.P. Refuses to Admit Rout Beyond Repair

(Continued from Page 1)

some form of Western Hemisphere peace framework might be constructed that would be taken as an aid to, rather than rival of, the League.

Second big international task facing President Roosevelt is in the Pacific: Working out of something to replace the naval treaties that lapse this year, as well as some brake to prospective naval rivalries in the Far East, both as to naval tonnages and bases and fortifications in Oriental waters.

New Trade Agreements

Likewise, as Secretary of State Cordell Hull has already announced, the task of negotiating new reciprocal trade agreements will go confidently forward. Next on the list of major agreements is one with Great Britain—obviously of paramount importance—which has been held up until after the elections. But the authority to make reciprocal agreements runs out early next year, so one of the first jobs before the new Congress will be for President Roosevelt to seek an extension of this grant of power.

In this, as in the currency matter, it is not clear that the President will ask for authority in precisely the form in which it was originally granted. Lessons may be drawn from experience, safeguards placed on the authority which was originally justified because of the world crisis and domestic emergency. And it is not at all clear that Congress, despite the landslide victory, will be altogether willing to make sweeping delegations of authority.

Expect More Caution

It would surprise political observers not at all if President Roosevelt should be extremely cautious in his applications for blank checks, and thus would assuage fears aroused before or during the campaign, while gaining wider support for the objectives sought through such projects as the trade agreements, the stabilization fund and so on. But this is simple speculation, to be tested in the event.

Plenty of outstanding domestic problems—none so grave or sensational as those confronting earlier Roosevelt sessions of Congress—are coming up for early action. They include:

Reshaping of the work relief program in the light of current economic conditions.

Decision as to policy—and possible legislation—on minimum wage and hour standards, as well as other industrial questions formerly falling under NRA.

Reorganization in Order

Reorganization of governmental bureaus and agencies, following the recommendations of the Byrd committee, which is expected to report at an early date. This reorganization is partly to introduce new efficiency into the gangling governmental machine, partly to eliminate some of the evils of bureaucracy, partly to incorporate New Deal agencies and offices into the permanent government structure.

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New Deal Victory Believed Aid To Labor Harmony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—President Roosevelt's sweeping victory at the polls has injected new factors into the tense struggle now going on within the ranks of organized labor, which, it is believed here today, may materially affect the outcome.

While the American Federation of Labor tempered its traditional nonpartisanship with an unofficial leaning towards Mr. Roosevelt, it did not go over whole-heartedly as did the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis. As a result, those within its ranks favorable to the Republican cause have unquestionably lost much of their prestige within the organization.

Pro-Republicans Lose

It is significant that the group which was pro-Republican in its sympathies was identical with those who maneuvered the Federation into an open break with the 10 unions who lined up behind Mr. Lewis in the C. I. O. This group, headed by William D. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenter's Union, has lost heavily. The chances are, in the opinion of observers here, that this will result in a sharp modification of the federation's uncompromising stand against the Lewis forces and may easily pave the way for a reconciliation.

Concurrently, of course, the standing of John Lewis and those associated with him in the C. I. O. has gone up rapidly in labor circles. His bargaining position with the federation is improved. The gap which must be bridged to bring about a reconciliation when the annual federation convention meets in Florida on the 16th of this month is narrower. Although it is by no means certain that it is narrow enough for bridging.

Meet in Pittsburgh

The curtain will go up on the next scene in this great labor drama day after tomorrow, when the C. I. O. meets in Pittsburgh to discuss and plan its strategy during the subsequent federation convention. Mr. Lewis must there repair his own fences—by meeting some dissatisfaction within the C. I. O. If he succeeds in holding his group together for a united front at Tampa, he will have won the first round.

It will presumably also be decided at Pittsburgh what terms Mr. Lewis will demand for return to the federation fold. In tentative stage these terms are understood to include either the retirement of William Green from the presidency or a very material reduction in his powers and responsibilities, which would be transferred to others more satisfactory to Mr. Lewis.

Organization Control

Of major importance in this question of powers within the federation is control over its organizing activities. A major complaint of the C. I. O. groups against the parent labor organization is that it has made no honest effort to organize American labor on the large scale which Mr. Lewis and other industrial unionists favor. If responsibility for this part of the federation's activity is placed in the hands of an aggressive man who believes in mass organization a great obstacle to reunion would have been removed.

Another incidental result of the Roosevelt landslide on labor affairs is the prospect of the selection for Secretary of Labor of Edward F. McGrady who is now assistant to that post. Labor's dissatisfaction with Miss Frances Perkins as their representative in the Cabinet is a matter of general knowledge here. There is no direct hostility to her, nor any feeling that she is unfriendly but rather that a woman is not qualified to mix effectively in the rough and tumble of labor affairs. As a matter of fact, she has more and more entrusted actual labor problems to Mr. McGrady during the past two years and concerned herself primarily with the social welfare research and theoretical phases of her department's work.

The logical solution of the problem thus presented, it is felt in White House circles, is to erect a new department of public welfare where Miss Perkins would be more at home and where her talents would find better opportunity for expression. This would leave the department of labor a strictly labor agency with no extraneous functions. The President is understood to have Mr. McGrady definitely in mind as the cabinet officer for this new labor department.

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Japan Opens New Diet Building Imposingly Western in Style

(Continued from Page 1)

institutions and political parties have sunk to a low ebb.

Built entirely by the efforts of Japanese architects, engineers and laborers and with materials drawn almost entirely from within the Japanese Empire, the style and design of the edifice, externally and internally, are almost exclusively Western, with only an occasional Japanese touch, as in the case of the Imperial Chamber, which is constructed in pure Japanese style of the most precious Japanese wood, hinoki, and finished in lacquer under the direction of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts.

There is also a contrast between the impressive outward view of the building, the tower of which rises to a height of 216 feet, and the rather dark and commonplace interior, where one misses the fine sweep of some palaces and public buildings in the endless maze of corridors. Only at the entrance, where one can look upward to the top of the building is an effect of magnificence achieved.

Many Architects

No single master-builder has placed his stamp on Tokyo's new parliamentary headquarters. Two men, Prof. Kenkichi Yabashi and Dr. Kiho Ohkuma, have successively filled the post of chief architect. But neither of these gentlemen directly designed the Diet Building. They studied designs which were submitted by the architects of the Bureau of Construction and offered suggestions. This is perhaps one reason why it would be impossible to define with accuracy the architectural style of the building. It has no special style. The top suggests the general design of the Lenin Mausoleum in Moscow.

Products from every prefecture in Japan and from Hokkaido, Korea, Formosa and the Loochow Islands have been incorporated in the structure. The massive impression conveyed to the visitor is enhanced by the 2775 tons of solid marble used in the entrance, hallways, waiting rooms and committee chambers and 24,750 tons of granite, which have gone into the etxerior of the building. The lower part is faced with granite from Yamaguchi Prefecture, in the extreme southern part of Japan's Main Island, the upper part with stone from Hiroshima Prefecture.

American Products

The sole exceptions which were made to the rule of using only Japanese materials were in the case of mail chutes, thermostatic heaters, pneumatic carriers and locks, imported from the United States, and eight large mirrors and stained glass, imported from England.

The tower of the Diet Building is the highest point in the city of Tokyo and commands a clear view of the Chichibu mountains to the northwest, and of the Hakone range to the south. The public, however, will not be permitted to ascend the tower, because it commands a view of the grounds of the Imperial Palace, which are not supposed to be viewed by outsiders.

The curiously truncated appearance of the tower of the Metropolitan Police Board headquarters, which, like the Diet Building, is situated in the center of Tokyo, is attributable to the fact that objections were raised when this tower, in its original form, overlooked the Palace grounds.

The costliest single features of the new edifice are the doors of the Imperial Chamber. These are in the best tradition of delicate Japanese artistic craftsmanship and are made of lacquerware, inlaid with butterfly-shells at a cost of 3000 yen apiece (about $830 at present rates of exchange).

The total cost of the construction of the building was about $10,000,000.

Ship Strike 'Racket,' Line Official Says

(Continued from Page 1)

charges "a hysterical cry for sympathy," adding that the International Seamen's Union and the steamship lines were themselves guilty of terrorism. By opening its books to the Dewey investigation, the International Seamen's Union might reveal just how it was connected with the ship owners, he suggested, and held that for such a reason the Seamen's Defense Committee would welcome intervention by the special prosecutor's staff.

The International Seamen's Union, however, went ahead with plans to recruit personnel for idle ships, reiterating charges that the strike instigated by Mr. Curran and his followers was an outlaw proposition contrary to agreements in effect between ship owners and the union. Two hiring halls were opened for the recruiting campaign.

Conference Scheduled

Meanwhile, the strikers authorized the defense committee to convene a conference of spokesmen from all striking groups in the Atlantic and Gulf area. With a program of new wage demands and improved working conditions, the conference was scheduled for tomorrow night and all types of unions will be invited to join it here.

Explaining why Atlantic Coast officers of the seamen's union do not support a sympathy strike for all shipping, John C. Secord, representative of the union for the Great Lakes district, emphasized that a different situation exists on the Pacific Coast than upon the eastern seaboard.

"While the membership of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are in full sympathy with their Pacific brothers," he said, "and while we intend to give them full moral and financial support in their fight for better working conditions and rates, we do not intend to abrogate our contracts. Union officers and loyal members will do everything possible to observe the letter and spirit of those contracts."

Shipments Ordered To Canadian Ports

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 5 (AP)—With American Pacific coastal ports paralyzed by the seamen's strike, J. C. Hall, official of the British Columbia Shipping Federation, said arrangements were being made today to have vessels discharge their cargoes here.

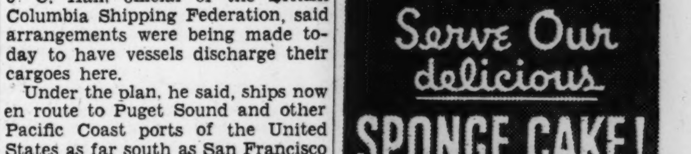
Under the plan, he said, ships now en route to Puget Sound and other Pacific Coast ports of the United States as far south as San Francisco would be ordered to alter their courses and put in at Vancouver.

Cargoes unloaded here would then be forwarded to their destinations overland.

New Westminster, B. C., reported the arrival of a trainload of apples from Wenatchee, Wash., to be loaded on refrigerator ships at the Canadian port. Other shipments were expected from Oregon.

King and Queen Elected

SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS, N. J. (AP)—A King and a Queen slipped in during the balloting in New Jersey, democracy to the contrary notwithstanding. In Spring Lake Heights Minor King Jr. and Paul A. Queen were elected councilmen.



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Chile Gaily Invites World To Drop In for Summer Visit

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

I have been making the Chilean vacation plans of a friend who intends to escape the winter here in New England by touring in the summer sunshine of South America. She is to leave New York in December via Havana and the Panama Canal, down the west coast, crossing the Andes from Chile into Argentina and returning home up the Atlantic seaboard.

It has devolved upon me to plan a month's itinerary for her in Chile. This will begin when she disembarks from the Grace liner in Valparaiso and will end when the Panagra plane takes off from Los Cerrillos, near Santiago, and speeds over the Andean mountains to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Naturally, there has been voluminous correspondence on the subject. I have pointed out the geographical configuration of this so-called "shoe-lace republic" and divided it into halves for her—the arid mining zone north of Valparaiso and Santiago and the fertile farmlands of the south which continue as far as Patagonia.

In another letter I explained the difference in the seasons—how, between November and April, it is summertime in South America, with a moderate dry temperature seldom exceeding 90 degrees and an abundance of luscious fruit. I devoted one entire epistle to congratulating my friend on her decision to spend a month in a country where exchange conditions are so favorable to touring.

* * *

Here is what I said:

"You will be amazed how far your so-called 'rubber dollar' will go there, but when you are spending the many pesos it will buy, spend wisely and well. At the present time one dollar is equal to 28 pesos, as compared with the old par rate of eight pesos. Now, for 200 pesos, you can buy a month's return ticket on the state railroad and travel approximately 1500 miles, with at least a dozen stopovers.

"This rail travel is first class throughout, on trains with modern dining and sleeping services; and, as you can see, works out at roughly half a cent a mile. Even in the nontourist season first class rail travel costs less than one cent a mile. Food is almost as cheap. You will be there in the fruit season, when oranges sell at 15 cents a hundred, melons at four cents each and peaches—equal to California's best—at one and two cents.

"In the beautiful lake district of the south, where I have determined that you shall spend the greater part of your month, there is a German-managed hotel with accommodations for an average price (which includes meals) of 30-40 pesos or slightly more than one dollar a day. Of course, when you step into an automobile or motor-launch, you have to pay the world price for transportation, but it is easy to see that at no time will you have to dip deeply into your purse."

* * *

It will be mid-January—midwinter here in New England—when my friend arrives in Valparaiso, after her peregrinations through the west coast republics of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. This is the program I have confronted her with: Ten days' flitting between and in and out of Santiago, the capital city, and Valparaiso, the chief port. Then a three-day trip from Valparaiso to Juan Fernandez, the "Robinson Crusoe" island, by the Pacific Line motorship Reina del Pacifico. Afterward to spend a fortnight on a 200-peso state railroad ticket in the Chilean Switzerland of the south. The month then being up, my friend will cruise over the Andes, far from my sphere of responsibility.

Valparaiso lies crescent-shaped by the Mediterranean-blue waters of the Pacific, climbing precipitately from the shore to the eucalypti-fringed hills, which are reached by a battery of funicular lines known as "ascensores." Linked by a five-mile sea-girt motor road is Viña del Mar, the most fashionable summer resort on the South American west coast. The Chilean President and his ministers and society leaders from many neighboring republics make Viña their seasonal headquarters. For three months they bring just sufficient political gossip to add spice to the vacation leisure by the sea. At this time the best hotel accommodation, at the O'Higgins, for example, sells for $3 a day, meals included.

From Viña my friend shall make inland and coastal trips, by rail-train, motorcar and horseback. One day will be devoted to a ride up the orchard-dotted valley of Quillota, with time perhaps to follow in the century-old track of Charles Darwin to the Bell mountain, where the Spaniards placed their sentinels to spy out the roving Drakes. There will be automobile visits to the battlefields of Concon and Placilla with their memories of the Balmaceda war of the nineties. The run by car to Concon is recommended to all tourists. The concrete road winds along the rocky shore for five miles and on the return journey the most bewitching views of Valparaiso can be obtained. Concon has a glorious beach and three good-class hotels.

* * *

Quintero will come as a surprise to those who remember it in former days. There is an excellent hotel with 50 beds, every one booked by visitors for a month or more ahead. On the rising ground, overlooking the sea, the Yachting Club restaurant supplies excellent service, for which the traveler is fully prepared by his breezy run along the sea. On every side picturesque chalets have been built, while the buildings and hangars of the naval air station add interest to the scene.

Santiago is reached by rail or concrete motor road, the trip taking three hours either way. Both routes are recommended, as each runs through different valleys with different scenery, though the snow-clad Andes are the dominating note in the background. For everybody resident in Chile, whether a son of the soil or a foreigner, Santiago, the capital, is the center of this little world. My friend is especially anxious to ascend the hill of Santa Lucia, that weird volcanic excrescence in the heart of the city which Don Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna, one of Chile's most distinguished sons, transformed into a beautiful public park. From Santa Lucia the whole city of Santiago, with a population similar to that of Boston, is seen spread out below like a chess board, with its spires, its "skyscrapers" already beginning to modify the outline, and beyond, the great plain of central Chile, stretching away to the dim horizon. To the left towers the great boundary wall of the Andes, in summer a stupendous mass of brown rock whose outlines are brought out by masses of snow, a vision of austere beauty. To the right, far away across the plain lie the heights of the Coast Cordillera.

Then back to Valparaiso aboard the Reina del Pacifico for Juan Fernandez, the isle of romance. Twenty-four hours' steaming covers the 360 miles from the mainland. It is impossible to describe all the fun, the tours, the entertainment and the knowledge which the steamship company crowds in for you on this three-day trip—for only $20. The Reina, mind you, is a 20,000-ton liner, and the fare is first-class. The island is reached at dawn and "Robinson Crusoe" and his man "Friday" will be on deck to greet us early. How well I remember my last arrival on the same ship. The morning sun was breaking over the Anvil mountain, lighting up the little village settlement and outlining Cumberland Bay in all its beautifully rugged setting.

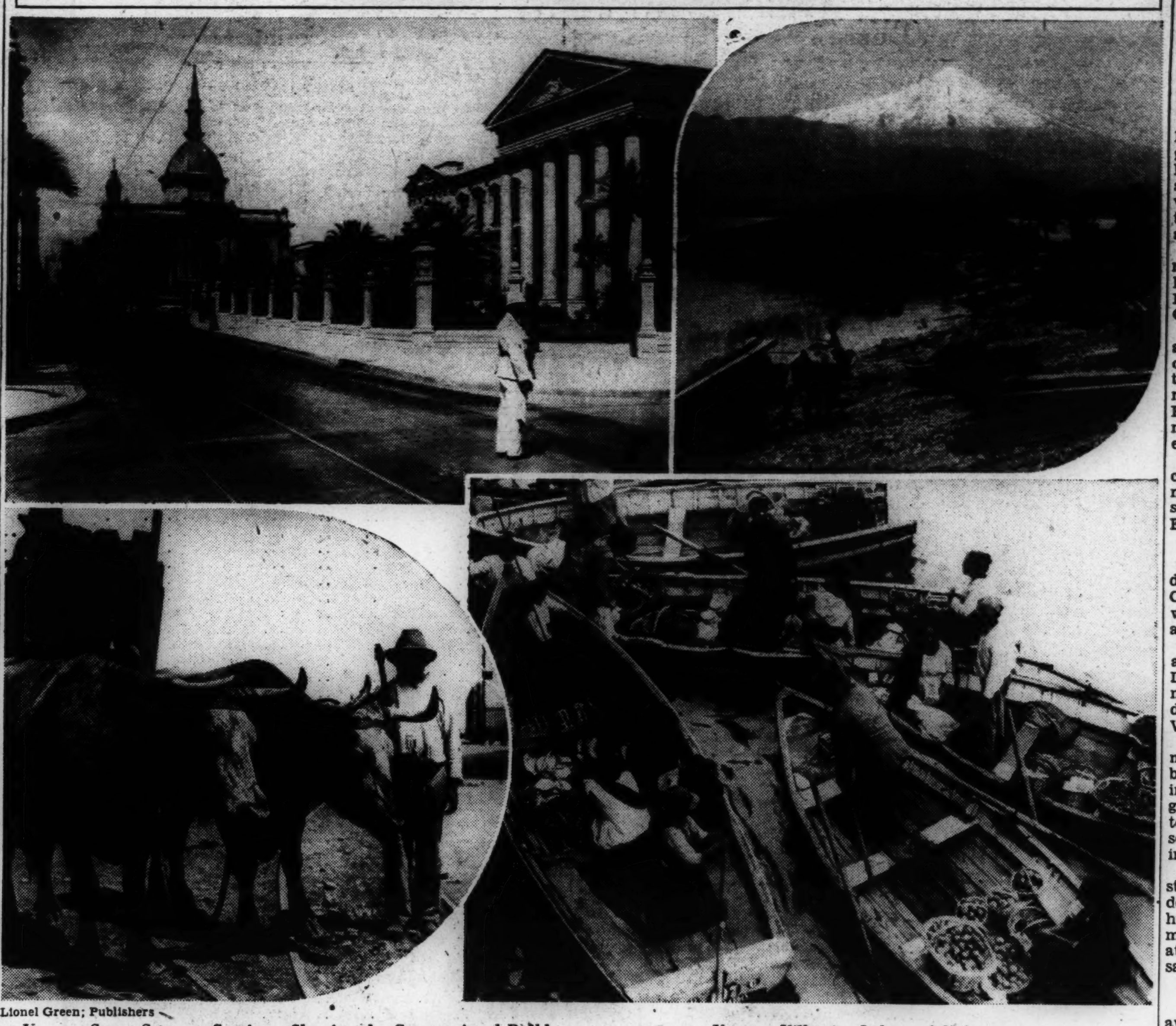
* * *

The days in which touring in southern Chile was a sort of adventure are long gone by, and distant points may now be reached, quickly and conveniently, by automobile and lake-steamer, with the assurance of finding adequate accommodation at the end of each journey. In any case, it must always be remembered that this is a German-developed territory and that accommodation and hospitality is reminiscent of the Rhineland.

I have arranged detours by branch lines to the coastal cities of Concepcion and Valdivia, with a one-day stopover at each. The first is known as "queen of the south," rich in colonial and republican history; the second is a charming riverside city, with a near-by resort called Corral, also a port for ocean steamers. But the main objective will be farther south on the main longitudinal line—Osorno—the hub of a network of railways, roads and omnibus lines leading to the choicest scenery of this beautiful lake region.

From Osorno the tourist can embark with ease on unforgettable excursions throughout the entire district, from Lake Ranco in the north to the city of Puerto Montt, where the intricate inside channels of Llanquihue and Chiloe Island begin. Visits shall be made to Lakes Ranco, Puyehue, Llanquihue and Todos los Santos, and, among other beauty spots, the River Bueno and the bar at its mouth, the Pilmaiquen waterfalls, the Puyehue thermal baths and the Osorno volcano. The journey to Argentina may also be undertaken from Osorno with every comfort, via the town of Bariloche. The route lies through a magnificent chain of charming lakes, dense forest and majestic ranges, the trip to be made by train, automobile and steamer.

Chile Ready to Receive Summer Visitors



Lionel Green; Publishers

Upper—Street Scene at Santiago, Showing the Congressional Building in Foreground and Cathedral in Background
Lower—Oxen in Harness

Upper—Villarrica Lake and Volcano
Lower—Fruit Vendors Around a Steamer at Coquimbo

Tour-a-bouts

A PROVIDENCE, R. I., reader, Celia F. Burlingame, sends in a "hearty thank you" for the Monitor Traveltalks and further says: "I've enjoyed reading every word. In 1931, never having been more than 100 miles from Providence, I went via Panama Canal to San Diego; remained three months in, and saw over 1200 miles of, California and returned from San Francisco via Gray Line Motorbus—22 days. . . . Naturally I enjoy the 'Traveltalks.'"

* * *

The Johannesburg Exhibition which is now in progress, and will continue until January, is presenting to the world at large one of the most spectacular displays of wealth that any nation has been able to gather within the area of an exhibition ground. For a setting of landscape to back up the vegetation runs a miniature waterfall, guided between banks of Table Mountain of seats for 3000 spectators, who will watch the entertainments given on the water-stage, and see the submarine illuminations at night.

* * *

Jacaranda trees, with huge clusters of blue flowers, blossom in all parts of the ground. In this setting of tropical verdure stands a gilt pillar 70 feet high, representing in its bulk the gold output of the Rand. Inside this pavilion are not only models of mining but a spectacular collection of gems contributed by the diamond industry, including specimens weighing 200 carats.

* * *

Looking ahead to the burst of trans-Pacific travel which is certain to eventuate in 1940, when the next Olympiad is held in Japan, and viewing the present rapid increase in business on the Pacific, the Great Northern Railway is planning to make even more secure its present position as the premier route between Chicago and Seattle. Seattle handles the largest number of ocean-borne travelers of any Pacific port, and is second only to New York in this respect among United States ports.

* * *

From here are the Dollar Line and the N. Y. K. services to the Orient, while from Vancouver, reached directly by the Great Northern rails, or Victoria, a four hours' sail from Seattle, are the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian lines, not to mention the Alaskan lines from Seattle. With the importance of Seattle as a port, the Great Northern is able to tie in its 2½-day trip from Chicago, passing Glacier National Park en route, with several trans-Pacific lines.

* * *

South America is coming in for its share of tourists. Several steamship companies have announced cruises to this part of the world. The Holland-American Line has scheduled a cruise around South America, through the scenic wonder voyage of the Straits of Magellan with the S. S. Rotterdam sailing from New York on Feb. 4.

Cardinal Pacelli Is Luncheon Guest Of the President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt had as luncheon guests at his Dutchess County home here today Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, secretary of state at the Vatican, who is visiting the United States, two American bishops of the church and the Cardinal's secretary.

The bishops were Francis J. Spellman of Boston and Stephen J. Donohue of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. The secretary was Enrico Galleazzi.

In addition, places were set aside at the table for Joseph P. Kennedy, of New York, former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Mrs. Kennedy; and Frank C. Walker of New York, former director of the National Emergency Council, and Mrs. Walker.

White House officials would not comment when asked if the meeting might touch upon the political speech-making of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit.

Only Ordinary Courtesy

All they would say was the President was extending the Roman Catholic dignitary a courtesy that would be shown any visiting personage from abroad.

Except for this engagement and a brief call by James Townsend, Dutchess county Democratic chairman, the President planned another day of relaxation before leaving for Washington.

He will return to the capital tomorrow and remain about a week before leaving on a sailing vacation in southern waters. He has an engagement in Washington Saturday to dedicate a statue to Jules Jusserand, former French Ambassador, in Rock Creek park.

Scores of telegrams and letters still were coming in to the President's home today congratulating him on his re-election. In a statement last night expressing appreciation for the great number of messages received, he said:

Buried by Letters

"I find myself nearly buried by an avalanche of thousands of letters and telegrams. It is heartening to have this additional assurance that we are going forward together.

"I would like to thank each of you individually for your confidence and pledges of loyal support. Will each of you accept this as my acknowledgment of my thanks for your message."

The President took a short ride over to his nearby Val-Kill cottage after witnessing the christening of the youngest daughter of Mrs. James Roosevelt Jr.

by appointment

The Vanderbilt Hotel in New York, has for years been identified with the patronage of the world's social and business leaders. Rooms newly furnished, decorated and completely modernized.

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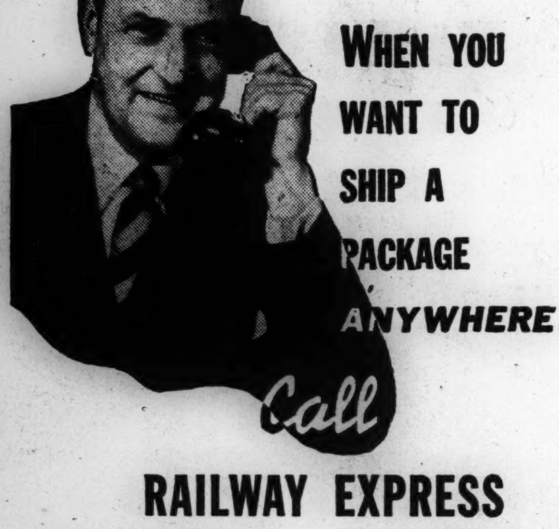

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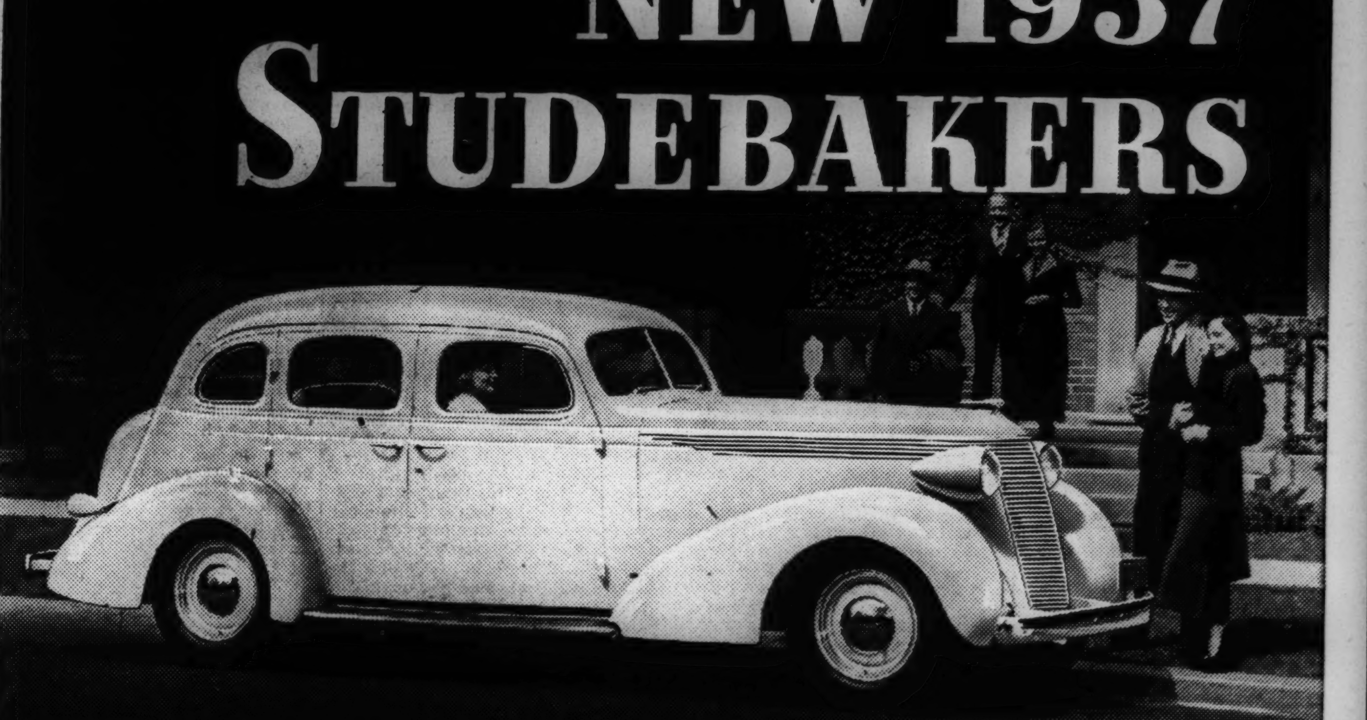

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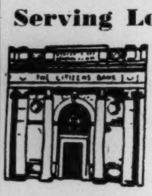

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New Deal Grip On Congress Is Much Tighter

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Observers, faced by the sheer size of the Roosevelt election sweep, today were attempting to appraise both its particulars and its possible consequences over the nation.

That nothing quite like it has ever been seen before became increasingly obvious from a political viewpoint as the new seats in Senate and House, combined with the new governors of states, were counted. The Roosevelt tornado was still blowing today, but on the basis of latest reports, Democrats hold the Senate by 74 seats, and possibly 75; with only 17 for Republicans, and the rest scattering among Progressives.

A close contest between William J. Bulow (D) and Chandler Gurney (R) in South Dakota made the final Senate complexion uncertain, and snowstorms delayed completion of the final count.

In the House, Democrats appeared to have 333 seats, Republicans 88. This contrasts with almost certain pre-election forecasts that the Republicans would gain seats despite the expected Roosevelt victory.

Lose Instead of Gain

Instead of making such gains, they have lost 13 seats, though this total may require later revision with close House contests still unsettled in 10 states. Progressives have seven places, Farmer-Laborites three.

The same story was told in relation to state governors. This is an important political factor, because it is on the backbone of state political machinery that the national party operates. Over the 48 states of the nation today there are only six Republican governors. The rest, with the exception of one Farmer-Labor, and one Progressive governor, are Democrats.

But the electorate had done something which most old-time political forecasters had discounted as unlikely: it had given what amounted to an "affirmative" vote. For years it has been declared that the electorate votes negatively—votes always against something.

The latest popular vote standing was:

Roosevelt	25,208,198
Landon	15,496,500
Lemke	671,384

Obviously an Affirmation

For instance, the Roosevelt landslide of four years ago was not a vote for Roosevelt so much as it was a vote against Mr. Hoover, who was made to represent the economic cataclysm.

This time, however, there seems no other way of explaining the great victory than that it was an affirmation of approval of New Deal policies.

The plurality, steadily climbing, which has already reached 10,000,000 votes, and is expected to touch 11,000,000 when the final blizzard of ballots is counted, will be the greatest in history, and leaves no doubt that it was a mass expression, rather than the work of any minority group, like the negro vote, the relief vote, and the like.

Taken as an expression of confidence in the Roosevelt doctrines, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was the first to declare his proposals for reciprocal trade agreements, denounced by Governor Landon, would be pushed forward immediately.

Generally Approved Abroad

Cables from European countries recorded a seemingly general satisfaction in the Roosevelt victory in the belief that it would continue to foster international trade expansion and through this international peace.

In the states the Roosevelt victory means that Pennsylvania, which has been rigidly Republican for 80 years, is now in control of the Democrats. Democrats control the Legislature of the erstwhile Republican stronghold of New Jersey, and in New York the Assembly is teetering in a precarious Republican control of one vote. The Pennsylvania result puts the political spotlight on Gov. George H. Earle, as a potential successor to Mr. Roosevelt, and means the immediate introduction of sweeping social legislation which Republicans are accused of having blocked there in the past.

President Is Going Fishing

Mr. Roosevelt's immediate plans, as announced from Hyde Park, include a return here tomorrow, followed by a fishing trip. This may be extended to the Pan-American Peace Conference, it is rumored, starting in Buenos Aires, Dec. 1.

With national interest centered on the way Mr. Roosevelt would take his amazing victory, and an undercurrent of apprehension that the size of the majority might produce some note of exultation with an ominous undercurrent against his opponents. Mr. Roosevelt actually spoke only a few modest words of conciliation at Hyde Park, and indicated that he would be mindful that he was President of all the country, with no hint of retaliation.

At Topeka, Governor Landon spoke humorously of his defeat, took it with the good-sportsmanship which friends were certain he would display, and which is in the American tradition and resumed his interrupted office of Governor, prior to a much-desired vacation.

Stock Market Buoyant

The stock market took the news ebulliently, and shot upward yesterday with gains of from one to six points. Here again, the victory of Mr. Roosevelt was anticipated, and the size of the victory was taken to indicate with finality the confidence of the overwhelming mass of the nation in his leadership.

Even Mr. Roosevelt's opponents appear to feel that the election is definitive, and point out that Mr. Roosevelt, whatever his course, is free from political obligations to blocs or groups, by the mere size of the result. Utility stocks sank yesterday one or two points, in apparent reference to Mr. Roosevelt's known desire for utility control.

Cabinet changes after the Jan. 20 inauguration were discussed in the capital; one of the rumors being that Frances Perkins would quit her job as Secretary of Labor, being replaced by Edward F. McGrady, present undersecretary, and would go to a new Cabinet post, as Secretary of Public Welfare, to be shortly created.

Jobs for the Analysts

The task of interpreting the extraordinary results promptly began and will doubtless go on for the next two or three years, or till the next election.

There was general agreement that Mr. Roosevelt is now free from the conservative "Jeffersonian-Democratic" group in his own party who doubtless will combine with the Republicans. For good or ill, the "Al" Smith-Jim Reed-Gene Talmadge group has been unable to win support from Democrats, while the collapse of the Coughlin movement on its political side seems to be in the same category as what has happened to the prestige of the famous Literary Digest poll.

On the deeper side of political interpretation many feel here that they are in the presence of an important development of the country's political life. With a vast majority of business and newspapers against the President, the voice of the voters disregarded both of these ancient guides and followed the New Deal.

Victory Almost Unwieldy

Casting an affirmative, rather than a negative vote, a vast majority of the electorate has expressed its confidence in the most extended attempt yet made to equalize economic advantage, and to broaden the distribution of the benefits won by modern mechanization and technique.

While some such groping feeling as this seems to have motivated the mass response to Mr. Roosevelt's magnetic voice, the disadvantages of the mere size of his victory are obvious to political observers. There can be little party discipline in the gangling majority won by the Democrats in Congress, out of which two ordinary parties could be carved. The absence of a strong opposition or almost any opposition at all is generally regretted, even by those who see in the size of the Roosevelt victory a substantiation of their own beliefs.

Some Opposition Is Needed

It is sometimes harder for a political leader to win a victory with a big, disorganized party, than with a small majority, disciplined by opposition, while legislation is generally better that has run the gantlet of partisan debate.

The New Deal faces another immediate difficulty. Always when prices rise and prosperity floods back there is likely to be labor unrest, in the demand that wages should keep up with profits. Strikes are likely to punctuate Mr. Roosevelt's second administration, and his alliance with labor elements may produce trouble for him.

Despite all this, and summing it up, Mr. Roosevelt begins his second administration with renewed prestige. The Democratic victory was a personal triumph rather than a party victory. Mr. Roosevelt almost everywhere pulled his followers through, from coast to coast, and gave them their big majorities.

His hands are free, the size of the majority cancels debts to any individual class of backers; the majority obviously voted for him in the expectation that he would continue his New Deal philosophy, the basic philosophy of, which seems to be to spread out the economic advantages of modern life to the widest possible degree.

Latest Figures on New Congress

Additions, as They Came in, to Tables Carried in Yesterday's Monitor

House

By the Associated Press

A numerical comparison of the makeup of the United States House of Representatives before and after the election of Nov. 3 follows.

At the left are Representatives by party, opposite the name of the state they represented in the last Congress.

The "Vacancies" column lists vacancies in the last Congress, to be filled at this election.

On the right are the new Representatives. A comparison of the right and left columns, with allowance made for possible changes in the politics of those elected to fill vacancies, will give numerical changes in the party strength brought by this election.

Last Congress			Vacancies			Newly Elected			In
Dem.	Rep.	Others	Dem.	Rep.	States	Dem.	Rep.	Others	Doubt
9					Alabama	9			
1					Arizona	1			
7					Arkansas	7			
13	7				California	15	4		1
4					Colorado	4			
4	2				Connecticut	6			
	1				Delaware	1			
5					Florida	5			
10					Georgia	10			
2					Idaho	2			
19	5		2	1	Illinois	21	6		
11	1				Indiana	11	1		
5	3		1		Iowa	4	4		1
3	4				Kansas	2	5		
7	1		1		Kentucky	8	1		
8					Louisiana	8			
2	1				Maine*		3		
6					Maryland	6			
7	7			1	Massachusetts	5	10		
6	11				Michigan	7	10		
1	5	3†			Minnesota	1	2	5†	1
7					Mississippi	7			
12	1				Missouri	12	1		
2					Montana	2			
4	1				Nebraska	4	1		
1					Nevada	1			
1	1				New Hampshire		2		
4	9			1	New Jersey	7	7		
1					New Mexico	1			
28	15		1	1	New York	29	16		
11					North Carolina	11			
	2				North Dakota		2		
15	6		3		Ohio	22	2		
9					Oklahoma	9			
1	2				Oregon	2	1		
23	11				Pennsylvania	24	7		3
1	1				Rhode Island	2			
5			1		South Carolina	6			
2					South Dakota		1		1
6	2		1		Tennessee	7	2		
21					Texas	21			
2					Utah	2			
4	1				Vermont		1		
9					Virginia	9			
3			3		Washington	6			
6					West Virginia	6			
3		7‡			Wisconsin	3		6‡	1
1					Wyoming	1			
306	100	10	13	4		327	89	11	8

* Maine elected Sept. 14, 1936. † Farmer-Labor. ‡ Progressive.

Senate

By the Associated Press

A numerical comparison of the makeup of the United States Senate before and after the election of Nov. 3 follows.

At the left are senators by party, opposite the name of the state they represented in the last Congress.

The "Holdovers" columns list senators carrying over to the new Congress, whose places were not at issue in this election.

On the right are the new members, entered as soon as returns are available. Comparison of the right and left sets of columns will show numerical changes in party strength, due to the election. Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Farmer-Labor, (FL); Progressive, (PG); Independent, (I); Vacancy, (V).

Last Congress			Holdovers			States	Newly Elected			In
(D)	(R)	Others	(D)	(R)	Others		(D)	(R)	Others	Doubt
2	..	..	1	..	..	Alabama	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Arizona	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Arkansas	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	California	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Colorado	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Connecticut	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	Delaware	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	Florida	2	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Georgia	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	Idaho	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Illinois	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Indiana	..	..	..	..
..	1	V1	..	..	..	Iowa	..	..	..	2
1	1	..	1	..	..	Kansas	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Kentucky	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Louisiana	1	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	*Maine	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Maryland	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Mass'ch's'ts	..	1	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	Michigan	1	..	..	..
..	..	2 FL	..	..	1 FL	Minnesota	..	..	FL	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Mississippi	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Missouri	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Montana	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	Nebraska	..	..	I	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Nevada	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	New H'shire	..	1	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	New Jersey	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	New Mexico	2	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	New York	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	N. Carolina	1	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	2	..	N. Dakota	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Ohio	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Oklahoma	1	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	Oregon	..	1	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	P'nnsylv'nia	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	Rhode Island	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	So. Carolina	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	..	So. Dakota	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	1	..	..	Tennessee	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Texas	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Utah	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	2	..	Vermont	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Virginia	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Washington	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	W. Virginia	1	..	..	..
1	..	1 PG	1	..	1 PG	Wisconsin	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	Wyoming	1	..	..	..
69	23	4	47	11	2	Totals	25	6	2	3

*Maine elected Sept. 14, 1936.

Democrats Win 25 Governorships, G. O. P. 4

Governors

By the Associated Press

Chief state executives just elected are listed below. Figures in parentheses show terms of office, in years, (4), (2).

Asterisk means re-election. Party of the incumbent is shown when there has been a change of party, followed by the name and party of the new Governor. Republican (R); Democratic (D); Progressive, (P); Farmer-Labor (FL).

Arizona—(4) R. C. Stanford (D)
Arkansas—(2) Carl E. Bailey (D)
Colorado—(2) Teller Ammons (D)
Connecticut—(2) Wilbur F. Cross (D)*
Delaware—(4) Incumbent (R)
Richard G. McMullen (D)
Florida—(4) Fred. P. Cone (D)
Georgia—(2) E. D. Rivers (D)
Idaho—(2) Barzilla W. Clark (D)
Illinois—(4) Henry Horner (D)*
Indiana—(4) M. Clifford Townsend (D)
Kansas—(2) Incumbent (R)
Walter A. Huxman (D)
Maine—(2)—Incumbent (D)
Lewis O. Barrows (R)
(Elected Sept. 14, 1936)
Massachusetts—(2) Charles F. Hurley (D)
Michigan—(2) Incumbent (R)
Frank Murphy (D)
Missouri—(4) Lloyd C. Stark (D)
Minnesota—(2) Elmer Benson (FL)
Nebraska—(2) R. L. Cochran (D)*
New Hampshire—(2) Francis P. Murphy (R)
New Mexico—(2) Clyde Tingley (D)*
New York—(2) Herbert H. Lehman (D) (Am. Labor)*
North Carolina—(4) Clyde R. Hoey (D)
Ohio—(2) Martin L. Davey (D)*
Rhode Island—(2) Robert E. Quinn (D)
South Dakota—(2) Incumbent (D)
Leslie Jensen (R)
Tennessee—(2) Gordon Browning (D)
Texas—(2) James V. Allred (D)*
Utah—(2) Henry H. Blood (D)*
Vermont—(2) George D. Aiken (R)
Washington—(4) Clarence D. Martin (D)*
West Virginia—(4) Homer A. Holt (D)
Wisconsin—(2) Philip F. La Follette (P)*

Returns from the other three states where the Governorship is at stake are incomplete.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Democrats captured at least 25 of the 34 governorships at stake in 1936, and were leading for two more today as electoral returns rapidly neared completion.

Republicans were victorious in three states—Vermont, New Hampshire and South Dakota—in addition to Maine, where the election was held last September.

Progressives won in Wisconsin, and the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota.

In North Dakota, the Independent candidate is leading.

President Roosevelt's coast-to-coast sweep yesterday brought Democratic gubernatorial triumphs in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georflia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

In Michigan, Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, who had led Democratic Frank Murphy, on leave as high commissioner in the Philippines, fell off in later returns and was defeated.

Victory of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in New York over his Republican opponent, William F. Bleakley, was a major triumph of the Democrats, and attracted nationwide attention. Running for re-election at the urgent request of national Democratic leaders, Mr. Lehman clung to his slim advantage from the beginning of the count.

Senators

By the Associated Press

Members elected or returned to the United States Senate follow. The asterisk * means re-election. Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Progressive, P; Farmer Labor, (FL); Independent, (I).

Turnovers are shown by the word "Incumbent" with the old party designation, followed by the name and party of the new Senator.

(For term ending Jan. 3, 1943, except where specified.)

Alabama
John H. Bankhead (D)*
Arkansas
Joseph T. Robinson (D)*
Colorado
Ed C. Johnson (D)
Delaware—Incumbent (R)
James H. Hughes (D)
Florida
Claude Pepper (D)
(Term ending Jan. 3, 1939)
Charles O. Andrews (D)
(Term ending Jan. 3, 1941)
Georgia
Richard B. Russell Jr. (D)*
Illinois
James Hamilton Lewis (D)*
Kansas
Arthur Capper (R)*
Kentucky
Marvel M. Logan (D)*
Louisiana
Allen J. Ellender (D)
Maine
Wallace H. White Jr. (R)*
(Elected Sept. 14, 1936)
Massachusetts—Incumbent (D)
Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R)
Michigan—Incumbent (R)
Prentiss M. Brown (D)
Minnesota
Ernest Lundeen (FL)
(Term ending Jan. 3, 1943)
Mississippi
Pat Harrison (D)*
Montana
Nebraska—Incumbent (R)
George W. Norris (I)*
James E. Murray (D)*
New Hampshire
New Jersey—Incumbent (R)
William H. Smathers (D)
New Mexico
Carl A. Hatch (D)*
(Term ending Jan. 3, 1943)
Dennis Chavez (D)*
(Term ending Jan. 3, 1941)
North Carolina
Josiah W. Bailey (D)*
Oklahoma
Josh Lee (D)
Oregon
Charles McNary (R)*
H. Styles Bridges (R)
Rhode Island—Incumbent (R)
Theodore Francis Green (D)
South Carolina
James F. Byrnes (D)*
Tennessee
Nathan L. Bachman (D)*
Texas
Morris Sheppard (D)*
Virginia
Carter Glass (D)*
West Virginia
Matthew M. Neely (D)*
Wyoming—Incumbent (R)
H. H. Schwartz (D)

Quebec and Ontario Premiers Join Hands To Develop Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Co-ordination and uniformity as to administration and policies of the Lands and Forests Ministries of Quebec and Ontario, in an effort to develop the timber and mineral resources of the north were decided here by Premiers Maurice Duplessis and Mitchell Hepburn.

The Premiers also discussed all interprovincial problems affecting the welfare of both Provinces.

Present at the conference also was Oscar Drouin and Peter Heenan, respective Ministers of Lands and Forests for the Provinces. They conferred with the object of securing closer co-operation between the two Provinces as regards wages, labor conditions, cutting operations and forestry conservation.

Administration of the natural resources of Ontario and Quebec will be facilitated in a manner to benefit the revenues of both treasuries as well as employment.

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Methodists Told To 'Clean Hands' In Liquor Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Methodist church must clean its own hands before joining battle against the liquor traffic, Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon told the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a few minutes after it had adopted the report of its committee on temperance and social service calling for "definite, organized action." The Conference placed approval on the report condemning the Virginia state liquor control system and calling for tightened regulations and a committee "to carry forward plans" for an organization on temperance.

Bishop Mouzon declared against church officials being engaged in any connection with liquor. "We have been very patient with our officials," he said. "I have reminded them that no man engaged in the sale of wine or beer has any place on an official board. . . . It is embarrassing to us . . . it is embarrassing to the cause of righteousness in Virginia. You will have to go into this fight with clean hands, and our hands are not clean.

"Every man in Virginia who is a Methodist official and is employed in this liquor business or who sells wine or liquor himself is an embarrassment to us," he said. "We have Methodist preachers who put up with it. They are afraid that if they ask certain men to resign they will have trouble in their churches."

The conference session, concerned chiefly with the report of the committee on temperance and social service, was quick to adopt the report. This condemned the state ABC system as failing to promote temperance, urged passage of an anti-liquor advertising law, stricter regulations for licenses and use of state liquor profits to educate people against the use of alcohol.

The report said it believed the time ripe for aggressive local option elections in many sections of the State and recommended that preachers and laymen help initiate and carry forward the planning of such elections.

Not "surprised" by the "not unexpected" attitude of the Virginia Conference, members of the Virginia state alcoholic beverage control board remained silent on the action, which unofficially they construe as an attack on the law they are employed to administer, rather than against the board itself.

Turks Hail New Deal

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 5 (AP)—Turkish political circles received news of President Roosevelt's reelection with enthusiasm today, predicting his Administration would continue to guarantee world peace.

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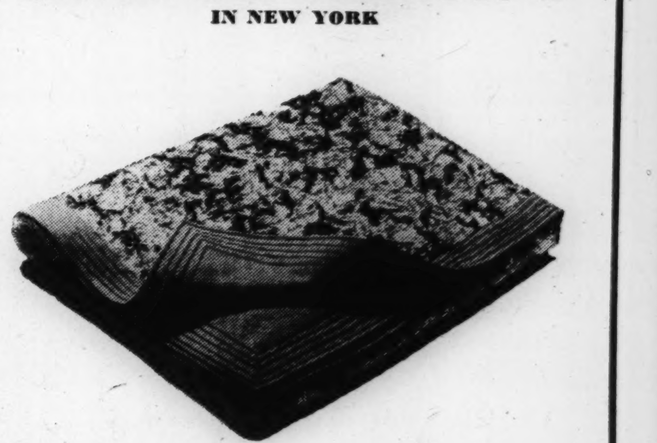

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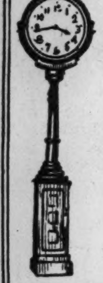

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Spanish Loyalists Add Syndicalists In Cabinet Shifts

MADRID, Nov. 5 (AP)—Four syndicalists, for the first time, share in the functions of government. They are: Señora Federica Montseny, Minister of Health and Spain's first woman Cabinet member; Juan Peyro, Industry; Garcia Oliver, Justice, and Juan Lopez, Commerce.

Francisco Largo Caballero remained as Premier and Indalecio Prieto, Socialist "strong man," as Minister of Air and Navy. The two Communist Ministers, Jesus Hernandez, Education, and Vicente Uribe, Agriculture, also retained their portfolios.

Señor Largo Caballero is an extreme Socialist. The Cabinet also includes Left Republican and "Ezquerra" (Provincial autonomist) representatives.

Aerial Bombardment

Newly augmented air squadrons, the War Ministry declared, shot down four of the fascist bombers which had harassed Madrid in a series of daylight raids.

The provinces of Catalonia and Levante announced they were ready to hurl a mechanized army at the fascist rear and declared it was powerful enough to "crush" the insurgents.

Heavy aerial and artillery bombardments shook the outskirts of Madrid today as Fascist insurgents started the "decisice battle" for possession of the Spanish capital.

Two insurgent fighting ships, which chased off a Government bombing plane, were shot down during a spectacular sky battle over the eastern section of the city.

Two Planes Crash

Thousands of Madrid residents, watching the fight from roof-tops, shouted wildly at the Socialist victory in the first air engagement over Madrid.

As the Fascist combat planes dived onto a squadron of Government bombers, pilots in the Socialist ships opened fire and one of the insurgent craft burst into flames. A second insurgent ship caught fire a few seconds later.

Both Fascist ships crashed to earth in a field north of Vallecas near the hamlet of Cristo de Ribas.

Madrid officials asserted that an injured fascist pilot who was sent to a hospital was an Italian, and they claimed that the insurgent plane which was destroyed by fire was of German manufacture and manned by Germans.

Madrid Under Gunfire Of Fascist Artillery

WITH THE INSURGENT FORCES SOUTH OF MADRID, Nov. 5 (AP)—Insurgent artillery today was reported shelling Madrid from Getafe, the capital's second largest airfield, only eight miles away.

The attack was resumed after a handful of Moors had repelled a surprise Government counterattack on Torrejon de Velasco, six miles south of Getafe and well within insurgent lines.

The Moors captured two of seven Government tanks, which they said were of Russian manufacture.

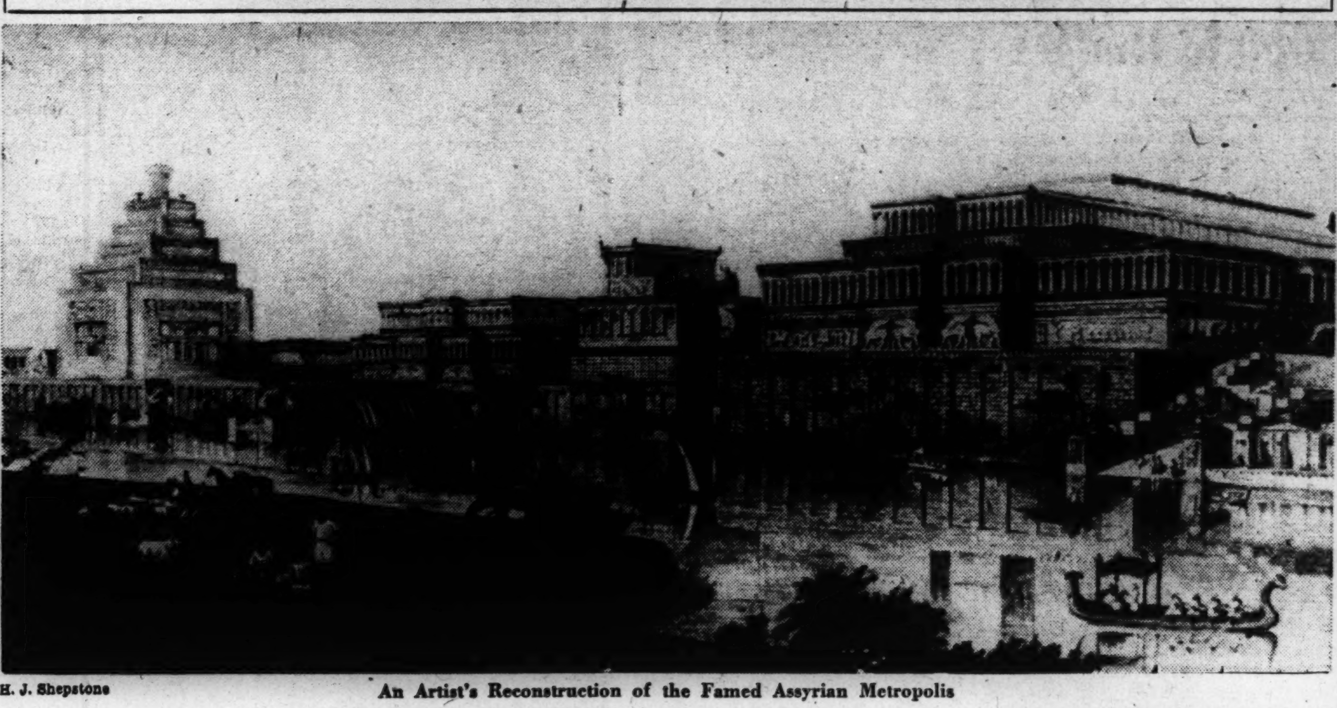
Swift government fighting planes fought a machine gun duel with insurgent bombers over the lines, but only one of the fascist ships was hit. It flew back to its base with smoke streaming from its tail.

Getafe was occupied in mid-afternoon yesterday after sharp fighting in which insurgent tanks plunged ahead of Moors and Foreign Legionnaires and insurgent planes bombed Government lines between the suburb and Madrid.

More Americans Depart

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The State Department was advised today that 17 more American citizens had been evacuated from Spain by the cruiser Raleigh, flagship of the American naval squadron in European waters. The group, including men, women and children, was taken aboard the warship at Valencia and landed in Marseille, France.

How Nineveh May Have Looked in Its Heyday



H. J. Shepstone

An Artist's Reconstruction of the Famed Assyrian Metropolis

Assyria, Destroyer of Cities

Samaria Fell in 722 B. C., Starting Captivities of Divided Children of Israel—Assyrians Ruled by Sword and Spear, Scattering People They Conquered—Jews Looked Down on Mixed Race of Samaritans

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Thirty-first of 51 Articles

NINEVEH, Iraq (Assyria)—Of Nineveh, the capital of the now vanished Assyrian Empire, Nahum bitterly wrote, "Woe to the bloody city! It is all full of lies and robbery; . . ." Zephaniah shouted of her, ". . . every one that passeth by her shall hiss, and wag his hand."

For three centuries Assyria dominated the world. She was the most aggressive empire that existed before that of Xerxes, a military empire, terrorizing all the peoples. When her fall came, it was as swift as a shooting star and brought relief to all lands from the Black Sea to the Sudan, from Carthage to India.

Empire Gone to Dust

The mound that once was Nineveh is situated at the northeast corner of the Fertile Crescent in an exceedingly fruitful little triangle of upper Mesopotamia. I was eager to visit this lions' den, the home of antiquity's most august plunderers.

So I eagerly took the road toward a low black hill and hurried to its broad flat top. But I saw no temple walls, no great stone monuments, no prostrate pillars lying in the weeds. I met two women in a hollow, picking flowers. I was jostled in my path by a heavy-laden donkey, and challenged by a suspicious dog.

Otherwise, the mound was utterly bare, lonely, and deserted. It was similar to a thousand other hills I have seen, in Kansas and New Jersey, in Macedonia and Hungary, only more desolate, disconsolate, and uninviting.

But if one should let himself fall under the spell of memories and imagination, this dreary mound would be transformed. It would become the center of the world, the master of all the hills, the monarch of all mountains.

Terror of the World

Once upon a time all men spoke of Nineveh. In Egypt and Philistia, in Phoenicia and Hittiteland, in Persia and Damascus, Judah and Edom, Armenia and Arabia, men knew the famous palaces and temples on this hill. Words from Nineveh were heard in every army camp and market place of the ancient world.

When chariots rattled along these dusty roads they echoed in Karnak, Byblos, and Ashkelon. When armies left the forts about this hill the world trembled.

Men spoke of Assyrian regiments in awe and wonder. Among those soldiers none was weary nor stumbled, none slumbered nor slept, the girdle of their loins was not loosed, nor was the latchet of their shoes broken. Their arrows were sharp, their bows bent, the hoofs of their horses like flint, and the wheels of their chariots like a whirlwind. Their roaring was like a lion, they seized their prey and none could deliver it. Such to the Hebrew prophets, even a thousand miles from Nineveh, was the fame of Assyria.

These people were the most robust, boisterous, lusty imperialists of their age—of all ages, perhaps. They reveled in fighting. According to their own records they launched a military campaign oftener than once every two years. Setting out from this hill they forded rivers, marched across deserts, pierced through gigantic mountains, and swept over prairies collecting booty as they went.

Some of the threatened cities sent delegates laden with gold and silver to meet the Assyrian invaders and promised yearly tribute; they remained unrazed, though robbed of wealth. Others resisted and were crushed.

Destroyer of Cities

Assyria reached out from this hill and put its terrible hands upon all these peoples. For Assyrian armies there were no boundaries. They gathered eggs from every nest, broke into every treasure house. Assyria was the joyous daughter without care, who said in her heart, "I alone live; none other is like unto me."

Assyria was the destroyer of cities. She once razed Babylon—rich, resplendent and beautiful Babylon. She ruined Damascus; Arpad in Phoenicia was wiped out. The Philistines were crushed. The old Hittite Empire was swept out of history.

Samaria, after a three years' siege, was made a dirt heap, and the 10 northern tribes of the Children of Israel were scattered to the ends of the earth, never to return. Egypt was conquered. The territory of present-day Turkey was ravaged from end to end. What is present-day Persia was pillaged as far as there was anything there worth taking. Jerusalem paid tribute. Armenia's one bright chapter in history was ended. That is what this hill meant for the world.

And the Assyrians were not satisfied merely to plunder. They endeavored to wipe out all other nationalistic feelings by cruel exchange of populations. They brought mountaineers to the plains and sent plainsmen to the mountains.

Over all the long, hot roads of ancient times, across deserts, through mountain passes, under blazing suns, and in the cold of nights, tired women, crying children, and hobbling men, stooping unde heavy burdens, could be seen toiling to distant destinations as brutal Assyrian soldiers drove them on with whips.

The Assyrian was not primarily a merchant nor an artisan. Others carried his water, molded his bricks, raised his fruit, sold him barley, wrote his blurbs, and built his palaces. He conquered and ruled. He was virile and powerful. When he was not fighting he was hunting. When not boasting of killing enemies he boasted of killing elephants. His symbols were bulls and lions. His specialty was carving muscular figures. His statues throbbed with action.

Prophets Were Not Afraid

Such were the men who held first place on the world stage from the time of Amos till Babylon reasserted itself and at last took Jerusalem. For centuries Nineveh threatened to swallow up the Jews, and did swallow up many of them. Whenever the prophets rose to speak, the horror of Nineveh loomed over them, except when Jonah warned it of its impending doom and it repented for a space—to his disgust.

The prophets were not afraid. They rose above Assyria, they made Nineveh a purging fire, an anvil on which to beat out truth, a tool of the Most High God. They taught that God is above all boastful emperors, they laughed at pretentious plunderers; they claimed that purity, justice, and love would survive force, and they were right.

This pile of dust here beside the Tigris is a magnificent and tragic emblem. It is bare today; bare is the plain around it, except for cucumbers and barley. All splendor has departed. Vanished are those strong men, vanished are those giant bowmen with well-curled hair and long, square beards; vanished is the spear-thrower Sennacherib, the battering-ram driver Tiglath-Pileser, the city-burning Esarhaddon.

No Homer sang upon this mound, here no Isaiah taught, no Milton pondered on life's meaning, no Amos demanded justice.

Here men fought. They rose by fighting and disappeared fighting. They lived on the wealth of others and at last gave their wealth to others.

They dropped from the pinnacle of power as a plummet in the sea, and the disappearance of their world empire left the world no poorer, for mere spear-hurlers create no spiritual wealth.

Hemp Crop Grown in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Eng.—The unique sight in England of the harvesting of a crop of hemp some 10 to 12 feet in height and half an acre in extent has been seen this fall at Billing in Northamptonshire. This endeavor to grow hemp in England is due to Lieut. Col. W. B. Bartram, who has been mainly responsible for the successful revival of flax growing in England.

This crop of hemp has been produced from Kentucky seed and has grown well in spite of one of the most unfavorable summers experienced for many years.

Spinners are to report on the quality of the fiber, and on their opinion will depend the permanent establishment of a new departure in British agriculture.

Mills for the flax have been built at Billing in the valley of the river Nen, and in this valley which runs nearly 100 miles between Northampton and the sea, Colonel Bartram says that 25,000 tons of hemp could be grown annually on a two-year rotation with wheat. As Great Britain imports over 50,000 tons of hemp a year from foreign countries, the growing of half this quantity at home, it is pointed out, would be of great advantage.

Italians Begin New Ethiopian Farming Colony

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 5 (AP)—With their bayonets literally beaten into plowshares, 400 ex-soldiers and their families will establish an agricultural colony in the Oletta region, 25 miles east of Addis Ababa, it was announced today.

They will form the vanguard of Italy's "agricultural warriors," seeking to wrest crops from land once rudely tilled by native Ethiopians.

Now that the rainy season is over, Italy's development of her "new empire" is proceeding swiftly.

Thirteen joint-stock companies have already started surveying the raw material resources of the African kingdom. The companies, according to Government promise, are not monopolies. They embrace all the industrialists interested in the products dealt with, who wish to enter.

They go on the assumption, as the Association of Italian Corporations states, that "the available information on Ethiopia's natural resources is scanty and unreliable, but the country is known to possess large deposits of mineral ores and can produce cotton, wool, and other textile fibres.

"It is suited to large-scale cattle and sheep ranches, and therefore to the meat and dairy industries; it can provide raw hides and skins; its forests contain valuable lumber in vast quantities; Ethiopian coffee is excellent, and large sections of the territory lend themselves to agricultural development."

Prairie Provinces Show 60.000 Gain In 5-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The total population of the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is 2,414,050, slightly over 60,000 more than it was five years ago.

An analysis of the figures for the five-year census of the prairies, taken this year, shows that the population is moving northward in this section of Canada. The reasons for this trend are given as follows: Taking up of land in the newer northern districts by farmers who have moved from the drought districts in the southern parts; development of mining areas in the north; the natural development resulting from the commencement of operations of the Hudson Bay railroad and the ocean terminal at Port Churchill.

Telescope Mirror, Second Largest, Ready Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5—Grinding and polishing of the 82-inch mirror for the telescope of the new McDonald Observatory, cooperative astronomical enterprise of the University of Texas and the University of Chicago, are expected to be completed early in 1937, in time for tests of the new instrument in its mounting at Mt. Locke, according to technicians.

Mounting for the instrument has already been installed in the observatory dome and completely tested, Dr. Otto Struve, director of the McDonald and Yerkes observatories, said today. The mirror, cast late in 1933 at Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., is still being ground here in Cleveland.

For a brief period the new 82-inch telescope will be the second largest in the world, exceeded only by the 100-inch instrument of the Mt. Wilson Observatory. The same company which has the contract for the McDonald telescope is now building the 200-inch mirror for the California Institute of Technology, to be ready around 1940.

Construction of the offices in the lower part of the dome, residences for the staff, a power plant, and other subsidiary buildings, being carried on under the direction of W. W. Dornberger, architect of the University of Texas, will be completed before the end of the year. The dome itself was finished in March of 1935.

The University of Texas, which received a bequest of some $840,000 in the will of William J. McDonald for an astronomical observatory, is building and will maintain the observatory, and the University of Chicago will provide the staff. President H. Y. Benedict of the University of Texas and J. H. L. Stark, chairman of the Board of Regents, have been interested in the project, which will save the duplication of facilities costing at least $1,000,000.

In carrying out its agreement with the University of Texas, the University of Chicago has recently added to its astronomical staff: Dr. G. P. Kuiper, formerly of the University of Leyden and the Lick Observatory; Dr. Bengt Strömgren, formerly of the University of Copenhagen; Dr. S. Chandrasekhar of Madras, India, and more recently of Cambridge University and Harvard; Dr. Philip C. Keenan of the Perkins Observatory of Ohio State and Ohio Wesleyan Universities; Dr. Carl K. Seyfert of the Harvard Observatory, and Dr. Paul Rudnick of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Seyfert and Dr. Rudnick have been appointed astronomers to serve at the McDonald Observatory, with Mrs. Jessie Rudnick as part-time assistant. Assistant Prof. C. T. Elvey of the Yerkes staff will supervise the activities of the Texas observatory during Dr. Struve's absence.

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France Plans Frontier Forts On Belgian and Swiss Borders; Adds $23,250,000 to Budget

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 5—Official announcement of unprecedented defense preparations—including new frontier defenses to cost half a billion francs (about $23,250,000) overshadowed in importance the reopening of the French Parliament today.

Actually the session which begins this afternoon is only a brief curtain-raiser to the real legislative session. After voting several measures designed to afford immediate financial relief to municipalities and local administrations, the Parliament will adjourn until later this month when work will begin on the budget.

Total of 19,500,000,000 Fr.

Accordingly, public interest centers in the announcement made by the Minister of War, Edouard Daladier, before the army committee of the Chamber of Deputies that 500,000,000 francs are to be spent immediately to extend and to reinforce France's fortifications behind the Belgian frontier and along the Swiss border. These expenditures, M. Daladier said, will bring the total emergency credits for the National Defense program to 19,500,000,000 francs of which more than half is expected to be employed in the coming 12 months. This is in addition to the regular budgetary credits for the upkeep of the armed forces.

To Meet Reich's Menace

M. Daladier justified this expenditure by stating that 80 per cent of the German army of 800,000 men is today concentrated at or near the Belgian, French and Swiss frontiers. He declared that in addition to reinforcing the famous "Maginot Line" forts, the Government intends to spare no effort nor expense to render France's war industries more efficient. No further strikes would be tolerated in factories working for national defense, he said.

German Fortifications

M. Daladier is understood to have given details to the Deputies' Committee on Germany's construction of fortifications in the Rhineland. The session was behind closed doors, however, and no information on this point was given out.

The Defense Minister recommended obligatory physical exercise for all Frenchmen, starting at 18, with a view to increasing the national efficiency and building up the national army. Under his plan, French youths would have to go to physical instruction camps.

It was announced that the army had been increased recently from 106,000 to 144,000.

New Stay-In Strikes

Two new stay-in strikes in the Paris region are causing the Government much concern. One is in the Panhard Automotive Works, where the workers have occupied the factory as a protest against the dismissal of 750 employees; and the other is a sugar factory. The employers categorically refuse to discuss terms of settlement until the workers evacuate the premises and strikers refuse to leave the shops till the dismissed workers are reinstated. Government representatives are endeavoring to evolve a compromise.

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Stevenson's Piano Bought at Auction For Sydney Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The piano which Robert Louis Stevenson imported to Samoa and which helped him to spend many pleasant hours during his residence at Vailima, is now in Sydney. It will shortly go to a new Vailima—the house which its owner, Harold Court, representative in Australia of a British piano factory, is building near Sydney.

Made by F. Doerner & Sohn, Stuttgart, Ger., the piano is an upright trichord, in ebony case, decorated with gold filagree. It was the central feature of an exhibition of historic and native musical instruments, held here as part of the annual Music Week.

Inside the lid of the instrument is a certificate that the piano was sold at auction at Apia, Samoa, after Stevenson's passing.

The piano is mentioned in several of the biographies of Stevenson.

Socialists Offer to Aid New York Communists

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Socialist party offered its aid today to the Communists in the belief the latter party failed to poll the required 50,000 votes in Tuesday's election to assure it of a place on the 1938 statewide ballot.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, New York state Socialist chairman and defeated candidate for Governor, said that "we regret the Communist party has not retained its place," and added that "we shall make every effort to amend the law so as to give all minority parties all the rights to which they are entitled under any sound definition of democracy."

Parties that fail to win automatically a place on the ballot under the present election law may achieve recognition by filing nominating petitions bearing 12,000 signatures, including 50 from each county.

Farmer-Labor Victory

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 5 (AP)—Farmer-Laborites, riding the avalanche of votes that won Minnesota for President Roosevelt for the second time in history, won both the governorship and the United States Senate post in Tuesday's election.

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Radicals' Support Of Blum Tied To Ban on Extremism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 5—As the autumn session of Parliament reopens today there are indications that France's Popular Front Government is being forced by French middle-class public opinion into following a more conservative policy.

Premier Léon Blum must put an end to stay-in strikes and resist the Communist pressure toward intervention in Spain. He must make also a real effort to balance the budget: this was the verdict of the recent Radical Party congress in Biarritz. In the course of three stormy days of heated debates, the Radical Deputies were instructed by their bourgeoisie supporters to call a halt to any extremism.

Agreed on Compromise

A strong minority of the delegates at the convention favored the resignation of the Radicals from the Government. The party leaders, however, decided that the time was not ripe for this move, and accordingly managed to obtain agreement on a compromise which in effect amounted to a declaration that the Government must adjust its policy to the Radical Party program.

In a resolution unanimously adopted by the delegates, this policy was outlined as follows:

"The Radical and Radical-Socialist party reaffirms the Declaration of the Rights of Man, the charter of democracy, and maintains the right of property. The party asserts that occupations of factories, workshops, farms and shops are an intolerable infringement of liberty, and that incessant disturbances in the streets, from whatever cause they may arise, are incompatible with the revival of business.

Respect for Pledges

"The present state of affairs makes it more necessary than ever to apply the full radical doctrine, which requires:

"1. The maintenance of international peace through the maintenance of friendships, respect for pledges and for the League of Nations pact, vigilance in the elimination of possible causes of conflict in Europe, and a general endeavor to attenuate the horrors of civil war in neighboring countries.

"2. The reinforcement of national defense.

"3. The maintenance of national sovereignty, respect for the law, the disarmament and dissolution of all factious organizations, and the application of the social laws.

Compulsory Arbitration

"4. Conciliation and compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes.

"5. Effective co-operation between all the branches of national activity and vigilant defense of agriculture.

"6. Maintenance of the authority of the State against all attacks, especially those of interested coalitions.

"7. A vigorous effort to balance the budget as a guarantee of a stable currency.

"The congress instructs its elected representatives to see that these principles are applied, and is satisfied that those of its members who are in office will continue to act on these lines."

This seven-point program is generally considered as constituting something in the nature of an elastic ultimatum.

The general impression here is that M. Blum's unquestioned ability and high qualities of leadership will be put to a severe test over the problem of the budget.

Public sentiment, disturbed by devaluation of the franc, is demanding a real effort toward a balanced budget. Whether M. Blum can reconcile this demand with the greatly increased expenditure called for by his program of social reforms remains to be seen.

Double Budget Plans Stir Blum Opposition

PARIS, Nov. 5 (AP)—Enemies of Léon Blum's Leftist Popular Front Government, which took office last June, girded themselves for a debate on Premier Blum's so-called "double budget"—a Cabinet-approved measure calling for giant increases in the ordinary and extraordinary budgets for 1937.

The new budgets, which will be debated in the new session, would authorize a 1937 expenditure of $2,760,000,000—a boost of almost one third from the $2,116,000,000 of last year—entailing an admitted deficit which financial experts have predicted will reach between twenty and twenty-five billion francs, or between $920,000,000 and $1,150,000,000.

Millions for Defense

On armaments and national defense alone, the budget would spend a total of $743,000,000, with an additional $300,000,000 for public works and unemployment relief.

Termed an "unprecedented project" by the newspaper Echo de Paris, which declared the nation's confidence was sure to be shaken, the budget itself was only one target of the Rightists' ire.

On the very eve of the session, new attacks on the Blum regime flared as Pierre Guimier, director of the newspaper Le Journal, resigned at M. Blum's request from the administration council of Havas, France's principal news agency.

Swiftly, Rightists clamored that M. Blum was attempting to crush opposition by interfering with the freedom of the press.

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U. S. Insists On Free Hand in East

(Continued from Page 1)

Pacific is not yet definitely established. The army high command has long since come to a definite conclusion that all efforts to hold the Philippines by force should be abandoned. The general board of the navy, its policy-making agency, is now studying intensively the question whether it is desirable in case of war.

Differ Over Philippines

The alternative is a complete military withdrawal to the American sector of the Pacific bounded on the west by the arc from the Aleutians to the Hawaiians to the Panama canal. There are, in fact, two conflicting schools of thought which tend to set the army and navy strategists on opposite sides.

More important in the decision to reject the British proposal than the Philippine question is that of the Aleutian islands. In the form presented here the British proposal would have permitted modernization of the Philippine defenses.

But it would not have permitted any steps being taken toward developing naval or air bases in the Aleutians—a step which the navy has been considering for several years and to which they have become increasingly devoted of late. The desire to obtain a free hand in the Aleutians is beileved to have been important in reaching the negative decision.

Nonaggressive Firmness

However, the broader reason is one of general Far Eastern policy which may become far more prominent during the second Roosevelt Administration than it was during the first. The State Department feels that American interests will be best served in the Far East by an attitude which might be described as nonaggressive firmness. By this is meant careful abstention from any aggressive or unfriendly acts toward Japan.

But behind every possible form of diplomatic conciliation would be sufficient force to discourage a less conciliatory attitude on the part of Japan. In maintaining such a basic firmness it is felt that both impressive naval force and a free hand in fortifications is desirable.

Modernization of Navy

The navy is already on its way to complete modernization. The navy high command wants bases adequate to permit effective use to be made of this modern fleet. And President Roosevelt appears to have given his consent.

Among qualified observers it is felt here that rejection of the status quo may prove the key to future American policy in the Far East. It represents a complete abandonment of the hope embodied in the Washington treaties of achieving an absolute and permanent settlement of the Far Eastern question.

Flexible Policy Backed

Instead, the new policy recognizes that the Far East is in a fluid state and that only flexible policies are suited to its needs. They consider a free hand in fortifications an indispensable part of a flexible policy.

In addition, naval experts have assured the State Department and the White House that when the limitations of the status quo are removed there is nothing Japan can do which would significantly strengthen a military threat to the United States. They believe Japan has already made the fullest possible use of its potential Pacific bases. In other words the United States has nothing military to lose by lapse of the status quo. On the other hand the strategists consider that the American military position can be enormously improved.

Pontiac of 1937 Displays Charms In the Showrooms

Pontiac dealers throughout New England were taking a poll of their own today as they uncovered the 1937 models to the gaze of the public for the first time. The result was a 100 per cent vote for the new type of design and engineering improvements. The new models are being shown in Boston at the Commonwealth Avenue rooms of the Motor Car Company of New England.

Longer, roomier, lower and improved riding qualities—this is the new Pontiac. Other adjectives being applied are more pleasing in appearance, faster, more powerful, more economical and generally brilliant in all-round performance.

Although most of the basic characteristics of Pontiac engineering have been retained, chassis redesigning was necessary to meet the general trends toward longer and lower cars. There has been no effort at a make-shift compromise with the 1936 design for 1937. EEngineers have grouped the elements of contour, lines, sparkle and color into a unit of transportation with an undeniable appeal to women drivers.

Wheelbases are five inches longer, 117 for the six and 122 for the eight. Overall lengths are 193 and 198 respectively. Tops are one inch lower. Hood lines are higher and radiators narrower. Fenders have a split-pear shape with horizontal windsplit heads. Solid steel turret tops now have a 100 per cent steel construction. Although one inch lower than the 1936 models at the highest point, head-room has actually been increased by 3¼ inches. Lower bodies make it possible for passengers to step directly from the cars to the ground without using the running boards.

One of the reasons for increasing wheelbases was to move rear axles six inches back in relation to rear seats, thus placing rear-seat passengers farther forward of the rear wheels.

Front seats rise as they move forward, raising a short person to the proper height in relation to the wheel and providing a more reclining position for the person of average height when the seat is moved back. Visibility is also improved by this new touch of engineering.

New Penal Code Made for Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

protection of the nation,' rather than protection of the individual, is the paramount consideration in jurisprudence.

Besides punishing murder and manslaughter strictly, the new code even makes the acquisition of instruments for killing punishable if intent to kill can be proved.

Attempts at suicide, however, will go unpunished.

Anyone speaking contemptuously of marriage or motherhood in public will be penalized.

Much space in the code is devoted to two phases: first, the protection of labor and industry, and second, the protection of German honor, both individual and national.

Generally speaking, anything calculated to interfere with the nation's will or capacity to work is punishable.

On Guarding Supplies

This includes, among other things, the squandering of supplies or materials because, National Socialist jurists said, such acts might result in scarcity which would lead to the laying off of workers or the shutting down of plants.

Personal honor is safeguarded to the extent that insults delivered with no third party present, will be punished.

The act of speaking disrespectfully of war deeds of the German Army likewise will be penalized.

Duels will be permitted, since they are held to enable a man to defend his honor.

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Minority Party Heads Claim States Curb Ballot Listing

(Continued from Page 1)

the Republican Party changing its name to Constitutional Party in order to make a larger appeal to Democratic conservatives, John Hamilton, now the Republican chairman, said it would cost the Republican Party more than $1,000,000 to take a new name.

The beginning of hardships for new parties in qualifying for a place on the ballot seems to have opened after the coming of the Progressive party under Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. Party wheelhorses in some states began than to lay barriers before any new party, it is said.

Rise of Radicalism

The tightening up is attributed among third party people partly to a reaction against the rise of radicalism during the depression. In some states legislators have declared they were aiming to check the Communist party. Other third party workers believe the major parties primarily are reaching out to confine the vote more to themselves.

"It is impossible in some states to get on the ballot," commented Edward E. Blake, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee at headquarters here. "In Nebraska, for instance, the law requires that candidates of a third party must be nominated by a convention of 750 delegates, accredited by the Secretary of State, the same as for the major parties. No small party can get up a state convention of that size there.

25,000 Signatures Required

"In this state it is necessary to have petitions signed by 25,000 people, and in addition there must be, as part of the total, signatures of 200 persons in each of 50 different counties.

"In Minnesota and Utah each signer of a nominating petition for a minor party must take an oath as to the validity of his signature. This practically means that petitions can be circulated only by a notary public or justice of the peace. Otherwise it costs too much to notarize each signature.

Held Illegal in Texas

"In Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas any minor party before making nominations is required to have the same complete and thorough organization as the dominant major party of the state. In other words it must be organized by precincts and by counties before it can make nominations. Some parties have been permitted to file without having this complete organization, but they are at the mercy of the party in power which can throw them off the ballot if they so desire.

"Such laws are unquestionably unconstitutional, and the Texas Supreme Court recently made a decision from which we quote, 'The Legislature cannot forbid nominations either by a new party or an old party, or exclude nominees from the official ballot. . . . Any such (minority) party may make its nominations by any reasonable method not prohibited by law.'

"We have challenged the extreme requirements of the Ohio law as unconstitutional, and are carrying our case to the State Supreme Court.

"In some states where we are not on the ballot we are asking our people to cast a ballot of their own, which we have had printed for them. We are inviting them to refuse to mark the official ballot of the state, on which we have been denied our legitimate place, and instead to fold our ballot, with the names of our candidates, inside the official ballot and then put both in the ballot box. Of course our ballot will not be counted. Nevertheless it will constitute a protest.

"We claim that unwarranted restrictions effect an invasion of the right of citizens to vote.

Oppose Liquor Traffic

"Our party is the only one that stands against licensing the liquor traffic. No one can vote against licensing except through the Prohibition party. In states where we are barred by excessive regulations, prohibitionists have no way to express themselves. Such disfranchisement is unfair to us and to all minority parties."

At headquarters of the Socialist party here Clarence Senior, national secretary and campaign manager of the party, added this comment, "There is no doubt that there is a very definite trend all over the country toward making it more difficult for minority groups and new parties to win a place on the ballot in various states.

"These stringent state election laws undoubtedly are unconstitutional. They disfranchise thousands of voters. At present we are in the midst of a court case against the Florida election law, and are prepared to carry this case to the United States Supreme Court.

Precedent Sought

"If our contention is upheld, we hope the decision will serve as a precedent. If necessary we will test the constitutionality of these laws in every state."

Florida may some day become a one-party state, it is remarked at Socialist headquarters. The law requires that 30 per cent of the vote in one of the two preceding elections is required to qualify a party. In one of the recent elections the Republicans fell just below 30 per cent. Florida and Louisiana are classed as particularly hostile to third parties. The latter has had no minority party on the ballot since 1912, it is said.

The most common form of discrimination, critics say, is the large number of names required for petitions. In some states a petition must be signed by 15 per cent of the voters at the last election, which means that the names of several hundred thousand persons are required to start a new party. Once on, sometimes it takes a large vote to stay on the ballot.

Object to Filing Fee

Another requirement stirring objections is the filing fee. Ohio recently began requiring a filing fee of ½ of 1 per cent of the salary of the office. On a $10,000 office, the filing fee is $50. To file a complete slate would run up the cost, and most minority parties have little money.

In all states but one, when a party is not represented on the ballot, names of its candidates can be written in. However, in Nevada, even write-in votes are illegal.

Hint For Cover Crops

E. C. Blair, extension agronomist of North Carolina State College, says September is the best month for planting cover crops.

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King Edward's Throne Speech Shows Cabinet Behind League; Imperial Conference Next May

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Following is the text of the throne speech delivered by King Edward VIII at the opening of Parliament yesterday—his first throne speech since he became King:

My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly.

The policy of the Government continues to be based on membership in the League.

They desire to see the League strengthened for its work in the pacific settlement of international disputes, and they already have made known at Geneva their proposals for improved working and wider authority of the League.

The Government will co-operate with other governments in the work of a committee of the League which was set up to examine these and other proposals.

The Government will continue to do all in their power to further the appeasement of Europe with this object in view.

They will persist in efforts to bring about a meeting of the five powers signatory to the Treaty of Locarno.

For Naval Agreement

I trust that as the result of negotiations at present in progress, a treaty for the limitation of naval armaments, signed in London, March 25, by the representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, will form the basis for an international agreement to which all naval powers eventually will become parties.

The Government have followed with concern the political situation in the Far East, where peace and tranquillity is so essential to important interests of the British people in that part of the world. It is to be hoped the negotiations now progressing between China and Japan will result in a satisfactory solution.

Spain and Egypt

My ministers, while maintaining their determination to support the international agreement for nonintervention in Spain, will continue to take every opportunity to mitigate human suffering and loss of life in that unhappy country.

It is to be trusted that before the end of the present year the treaty and alliance with Egypt will be ratified, and that it will prove to be a means of loyal co-operation between two governments and peoples whose destinies are inseparably bound together by common aims and interests.

A meeting of the Imperial Conference will be held in London next May. I am confident the opportunity thus afforded for discussions between the representatives of my several governments once more will prove of value in promoting a closer understanding between the peoples.

I am glad to think this meeting will coincide in time with the occasion of my coronation.

Trip to India

I hope, when the solemnity of the coronation is celebrated, to revisit the Indian dominions and there to make known, in the same manner as my revered father, to the princes and peoples of India my succession to the imperial crown.

The House of Commons will be asked to approve the drafts of various instruments required to implement the decision that provisions of the Government of India act affecting the provinces and of the Government of Burma act shall come into operation April next. I have every confidence that the great responsibilities which devolve upon the representatives of the people of India and Burma will be faithfully and effectively discharged.

Disorder in Palestine

I deeply regret the serious disturbances in Palestine which necessitated the dispatch of additional troops. I welcome the recent improvement in the situation.

A Royal Commission will leave England this week to undertake an inquiry. I sincerely trust their examination of the various difficult problems will lead to a just and permanent settlement.

The work of strengthening my defense forces is being pressed on with the utmost energy and is now making rapid progress. My government is satisfied that the measures they are taking are essential to the defense of the empire and to the ability of the country to discharge its international obligations.

Arms Limitations

My ministers will, nevertheless, lose no opportunity of promoting general international appeasements and the limitation of expenditure on armaments which naturally would follow such an improvement in relations.

I am gratified to note that the general trade and industrial outlook continues favorable. There is good ground for expecting that there will be further improvement.

My ministers will continue to foster industrial activity at home, and, in the belief that attainment of general prosperity here depends on further expansion of our overseas trade, to maintain their efforts to promote a freer exchange of goods throughout the world.

Adequate Mercantile Marine

The position of the shipping industry is receiving careful consideration with a view to deciding what measures are required to secure the maintenance of a mercantile marine adequate for the needs of the country.

You will be invited to consider proposals for the furtherance of the reorganization of the coal industry, and for the unification of coal royalties under national control.

My ministers have come to the conclusion that existing law required amendment in order to deal more effectively with persons and organizations who provoke or cause disturbances to the public peace.

A bill to strengthen the law without interfering with legitimate freedom of speech or assembly will be submitted.

Factory Conditions

The present law regulating the conditions of work in factories is based upon an act of 1901 and, although it has from time to time been modified, further amendment, and consolidation is long overdue.

My Ministers will continue to the Parliament to undertake this important task.

my Ministers will continue to promote by an active and constructive policy the development of home agriculture and fisheries. The position of the livestock industry has been engaging close attention. Legislation will be introduced to promote increased efficiency in that industry and to provide for assistance to producers of fat cattle.

Highway System

A bill will be introduced with a view to transferring from the county councils to the Minister of Transport the principal roads which constitute the national system of through traffic routes of Great Britain.

I am impressed with the need for more comprehensive efforts to improve the physical condition of the nation, especially among the younger members of the community. My ministers will submit to you proposals designed to carry out this purpose.

Encouragement will continue to be given the development of existing public health services. Vigorous action for provisions for housing accommodations to replace slum dwellings and abate overcrowding will be maintained.

Legislation will be introduced to provide medical care for young persons who have left school and entered employment, and to extend to persons with limited incomes a vountary insurance for the purpose of pensions.

Other Social Measures

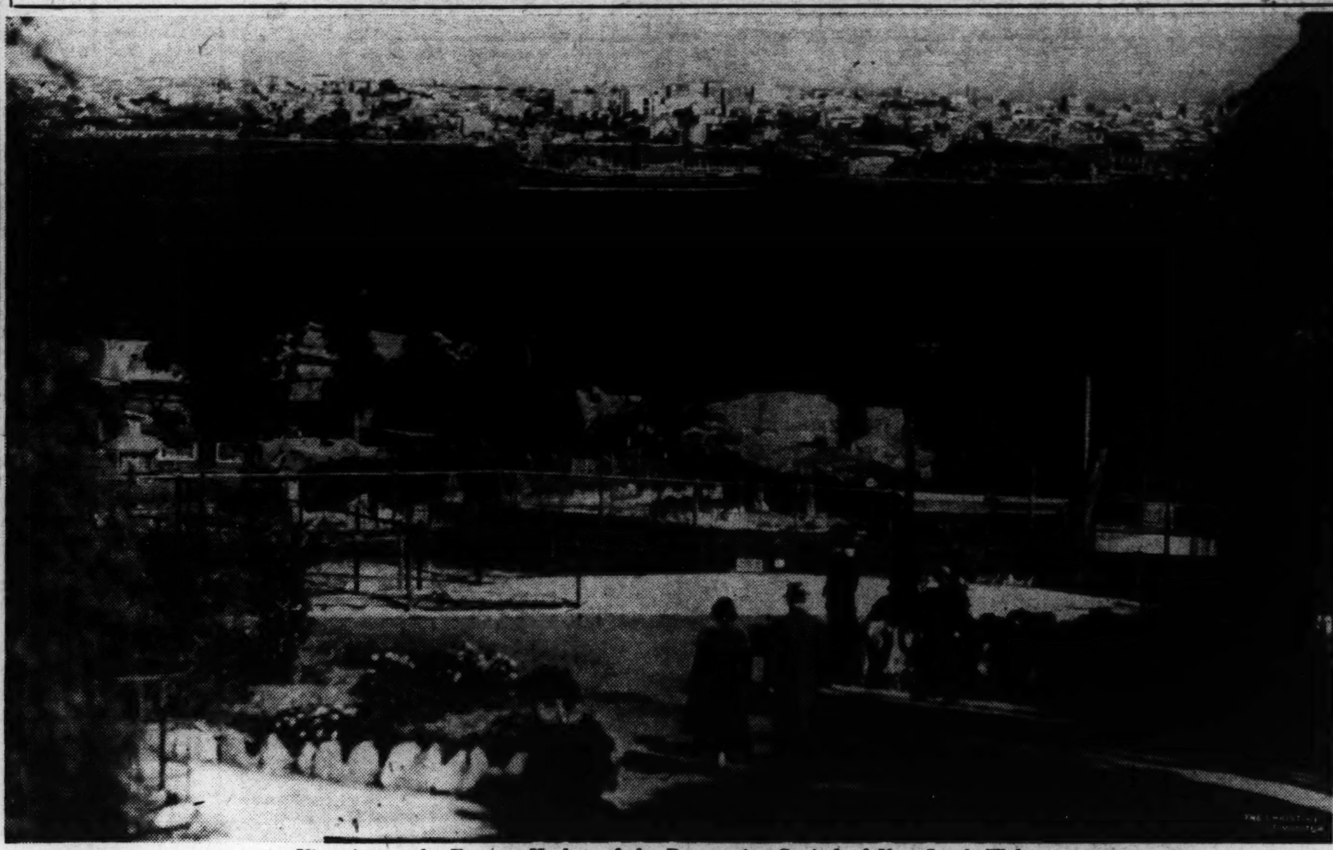
Measures will also be submitted to reduce the age limit for the award of pensions to blind persons and to make further provisions for the superannuation of local government officers.

A bill will also be submitted to remove certain anomalies in the present standing of the ministers by adjustments and alterations of salaries.

Close attention will continue to be given to the improvement of conditions in Scotland. My ministers are examining the report of the committee on Scottish health services and among the measures relating to health, a bill for the development of the Scottish maternity services will be introduced. Legislation affecting agriculture in Scotland will also be submitted.

Among other bills are measures to make better provisions for preventing abuses of law relating to clubs, to regulate unit trusts, to provide efficiency in the organization of fire brigade services and to amend the scheme of railway freight rebates.

Sydney Through a Frame of Arboreal Beauty



View Across the Famous Harbor of the Progressive Capital of New South Wales

South Australia Invites Scouts To Corroboree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Elaborate plans are being made for the Australian Corroboree which the Boy Scouts' Association is organizing for December as a Centenary event.

The site is in the heart of the Mount Lofty ranges which form an impressive background for the capital, and for weeks now working bees have been carrying out preliminary surveys and clearing operations. The site is in the National Park, the people's largest playground, and every camping facility will be available on the spot.

It is estimated that there will be 5000 Scouts of all colors and all nations on the grounds at the opening on Dec. 26. The camping area will be only 10 miles from Adelaide "amid glorious old gums and bush, with laughing jacks to awaken them," as one newspaper describes the locality.

The leader of each contingent will be invited to plant a tree in National Park, and flags of all nations will be flown at the site. The world chief scout, Lord Baden-Powell, will be asked to record a special message for the occasion.

Among the contingents of Scouts will be one from every state of the Commonwealth, at least 20 from Nauru, a troop or two from Colombo and groups from other parts of the world.

The National Park camping ground will contain among other conveniences a post office, savings bank, concert hall, shopping center and swimming pool.

Floral Pageant at Adelaide Enriches Centenary Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Most colorful and memorable of all the centenary celebrations so far, the floral pageant through the streets of the city left an impression of loveliness which will remain through the years.

The weather contributed a setting of sunshine and azure skies, and Adelaide became a gorgeous garden of living blooms, climbing from the paths and roadways up to the tops of tall buildings.

Entire City Decorated

For a year hundreds of gardeners had been growing plants for the festival. All the florists had extended their grounds in expectation of a demand which, in the end, exceeded all estimates.

For days prior to the pageant itself the buildings of the city had begun the great task of decoration and when the morning broke it seemed as if whole gardens had been dug up, and, somehow, reconstructed up the façades of the shops, warehouses, official offices and civic headquarters—not one place in the whole city stood out of the scheme.

The capital was almost obliterated under masses of flowers and foliage. There were garden plots actually growing in the streets and even tramway standards were hidden under trailing creepers, ferns and blossoms.

Floats of Impressive Size

The floats and decorated motorcars and cycles threaded their way through these lanes of color. Overseas spectators said they had never seen anything so inspiring, and they had witnessed many similar spectacles in other parts of the world.

The floats were on such an impressive scale that they had difficulty in negotiating some of Adelaide's widest thoroughfares. It was estimated that 200,000 persons witnessed the spectacle.

The pageant took an hour and a half to pass a given point. Most arresting of all the brilliant floats was that entered by the City of Adelaide and which won the first prize.

Throne of Royal Colors

It was a massive throne picked out in thousands of blossoms of royal colors on which sat, with grace and dignity, Queen Adelaide, surrounded by attendants in the quaint costumes of the period. Jewels of flowers flashed from the robes and crown.

There were 30 floats and the competition among the various municipalities and other public bodies brought out a display of unrivaled splendor There were substantial prizes, too, for the best decorated public building and many hundreds of pounds were spent by firms as a challenge to their rivals.

In every way, therefore, the floral pageant was not only a triumph of beauty, but of organization, and it lifted the centenary celebrations to a glittering peak of historic significance.

Victoria Forwards Australian Move To Abolish Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Joining the world-wide campaign for the abolition of slums, the Victorian Government has taken an important step in combating this great social evil and given a notable lead to the rest of Australia.

Following preliminary agitation by the citizen Slum Abolition league and the Labor party's similar organization, the Government has appointed a special committee with comprehensive terms of reference and wide powers to advise on the best methods of dealing with the slum problem.

If it is thought necessary, legislation will be passed to give the committee even wider powers than those which the state cabinet at first considered adequate. It has been charged with making a searching investigation. Principal among its first duties are:

Physical survey of the metropolitan area within a radius of five miles; physical survey of slum pockets outside this radius; physical survey where necessary of slum areas in country districts; tabulation of owners; valuations; zoning of surveyed areas; replanning of areas proposed to be condemned.

Preparation of plans for standard-type dwellings and detailed costing; preparation of renting schedules; preparation of methods of management and maintenance; preparation in connection with decanting areas and their management;

Preparation for removal of tenants; social survey of areas physically surveyed; contacts with municipalities to explain objectives and enlist support; conferences with transport authorities about transport and possible concessions; surveys for schools, churches, shops, amusements, parks.

Quebec Industries Ask Ottawa Inquiry On Mininum Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A federal commission to fix maximum working hours and minimum wages in all Canadian industries, and to investigate and eliminate dishonest business practices and exorbitant prices was urged by the Province of Quebec Federation of Chambers of Commerce, in convention at St. Johns, Que.

The minimum salary should vary with the industry and the importance of the industrial center. The maximum hours should be in line with the industry and trade.

The Government was urged to encourage public works, the development of natural resources, especially the mines, building construction, and consider the advisability of imposing a dumping duty on the products of all exporting countries to cover the difference between their maximum hours of work, and those enforced in Canada, and also their maximum salaries, and those of Canada.

Farm Emancipation Seen in Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—F. W. Bulcock, Queensland minister for agriculture, sees in the existence of the Queensland Producers' association a means for the gradual emancipation of the farmer in the economic field.

The formation of the association, he said, at a conference of that body is a move by primary producers to rescue themselves from a domination which has been unfair and frequently harsh, and, as a result of the unity achieved, the farmers have been able to stand against formidable financial institutions.

Buds in Gardens Of Sydney Riddled By Imported Bird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Many of Australia's pests are not indigenous, but were imported from other countries. Rabbits, sparrows, starlings, the cattle tick, the prickly pear, the skeleton weed, and such fruit pests as the Mediterranean fly were all free gifts to Australia from abroad.

Between them, they have done many millions of pounds damage to agriculture, and the pastoral industry and Governments have spent more millions in trying to eradicate them.

Known as Persian Nightingale

Now another imported visitor has been added to this list—the bulbul, sometimes called the Persian nightingale. Gardeners and orchardists complain of the great damage this bird does to buds, blossoms, vegetables and young fruit.

The bulbul has increased to an extent that was not foreseen when it was brought from India about 30 years ago, and liberated with the idea that it would prove valuable in getting rid of certain scale pests on fruit trees. It is admitted that it helps in eating the scale pests, but in its adopted home, it has developed a taste for buds and blossoms that causes more harm than the good it does.

Serious Depredations

The bulbul has flourished amazingly in the urban and semi-urban areas of Sydney, and its depredations have become so extensive that gardeners and orchardists have asked the State Department of Agriculture to list it as a noxious pest and devise means of eradicating it. Otherwise, agriculturalists say, the bulbul will become a greater pest in Australia than either the sparrow or the starling.

The bulbul is a sprightly-looking creature, distinguished by a black top-knot that resembles a miniature dunce's cap. The plumage of the body is brownish above and white below, and a bright red patch of feathers beneath the tail is a characteristic feature in flight. It possesses an attractive song and some pretty call notes.

U.S. Books in Chilean Library

The National Library of Santiago, Chile, has a "North American room" containing 50,000 volumes largely from the United States.

First Flight Over Indian Ocean Proposed for Australian Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Many ambitious proposals have been made for inclusion in the program of celebrations for Australia's 150th anniversary early in 1938. One of them, the 9000-mile round-Australia automobile reliability trial, has received the seal of official approval and a party has left to survey the route.

Another, still in the stage of suggestion, is that an Australian flying-boat crew should attempt the first air crossing of the Indian ocean.

The project has at least the background of appropriateness. Historically, Cape Town is linked with Sydney as the last port visited by the fleet which brought Australia's first white settlers to Botany Bay in 1788.

It was from Cape Town that the supplies were brought to the young colony. From Cape Town were brought the merino sheep that were the foundation of Australia's immense flocks of today.

Australians have flown the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Arctic. They have pioneered the airway from Australia to New Zealand. The sponsors of the Indian ocean project think that Australians should be the aerial pioneers of the last unconquered stretch of water.

The proposal is now receiving the consideration of those organizing the anniversary celebrations, but a decision is not likely for some weeks.

'Wizard Smith' Surveys Route of Motor Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Further news of the motor race round Australia, to be conducted by the 150th Anniversary Celebration Committee of New South Wales, was received here recently.

The racing motorist, "Wizard Smith," has been appointed to make a survey of the route, and has completed all arrangements to leave Sydney for Melbourne, and then proceed around the continent in a reverse direction to that which will be taken in the actual race.

All outstanding features, whether landmarks or danger spots, are being recorded and where necessary arrangements made for the adjustment of any extra hazardous bends or turns. Fuel and oil depots are being arranged, and control points designated where accommodation will have to be provided.

Motoring enthusiasts locally are forecasting the time in which the race will be completed, and times as low as 21 days are already quoted as possibilities.

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The Home Forum

Land of Beauty—A Reverie

A STRONG wind was blowing under a cold sky, driving low-hung clouds swiftly before it. Once again I was on the mail boat, ploughing its way through an uneven sea, toward the distant coast of Ireland.

It was adventure; inasmuch as, shortly, a new coastline would thread the horizon, opening up a vista of unexplored hills and valleys, in a land that so proudly boasted of frequent loveliness.

The sun, which we were leaving, to run beneath a gray sky, held its golden glory to illumine the Welsh headland behind us, and a white curve of foam marked the pathway of the steamer while eager gulls flew after.

Thus it was that, for two thirds of the distance across, the Welsh coastline stood out in clear sunlit strength, even when as yet the rugged contours of the country we were seeking were but a broken line of gray cloud on the horizon.

Gradually the outline became more solid and more real, ceasing to exist only as a mythological shore of the imagination, becoming a concrete fact. Our land of promise was indeed somber and rain-hidden, yet still the beauty was no less than had emblazoned color bathed the whole in a golden and purple light. For do not legend and story thread their way across the earth with their loveliness temporarily clothed in mist, as often as when they draw about them their cloaks of splendor? Was not this a land of deep romance?

Within another hour the Bailey lighthouse on Howth point called a cheery greeting, keeping its incessant watch of neighborliness over the point, and the sweeping curve of Dun Laoghaire's graceful bay opened wide stone arms to receive us. On the left, the glorious lines of the Wicklow mountains, purple and still beneath an evening sky that was already clearing, gave promise of the beauty that lay ahead.

A week elapsed, during which we had become on terms of good fellowship with these lovely mountains. We had mastered the steep ascent of Bray Head, even to its last rocky prominence, from which one could absorb the beauty of a still sea clothed in all the mother-of-pearl tints of evening; or, turning landward, find oneself on comparable terms with the heights of the receding mountain range.

We had threaded a necklace of memories of the beauty that is Glendalough, with the ruins of its seven churches, and of the old religious city, raided by the Danes. The upper and lower lakes in wind-ruffled beauty had revealed themselves for our delight, and curved roads therefrom offered a constant change of wooded hill and view of mountain stream, ere we reached the "sweet vale of Avoca."

We had been into the Dublin mountains, where again an upper and lower lake were draped to the side in living green. Howth Head, at the far curve of Dublin bay, had yielded to us the treasure of its winding cliff path amid gorse and heather, a glittering blue and silver sea tumbling below.

We had experienced Irish hospitality and the kindliness of Irish greetings, without measure, and now once again we were due to board the steamer, homeward bound.

This time, however, it was the shore of a new-found friendliness which we were leaving. As the sturdy mail boat made its way across a sea that was red gold with the reflected luster of the setting sun—a sun against whose supremacy cloud banks were already forming—the dark purple heights of the Wicklow mountains held the added beauty of acquaintance.

Thus it was not until the last sight of the fading coastline had receded into the shores of night that we turned our faces to catch the evening breeze.

M. A. B.

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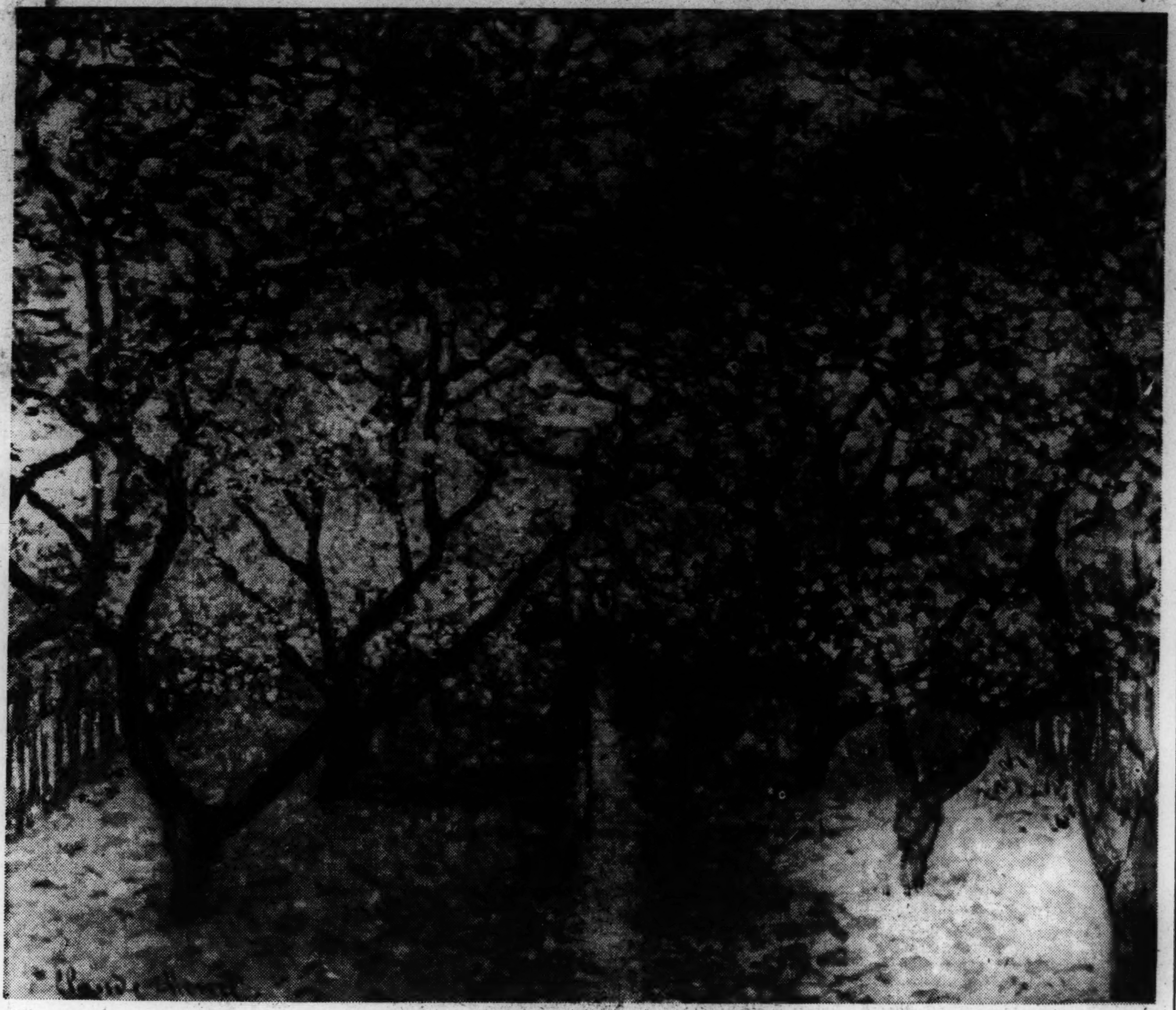

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LE VERGER EN FLEUR," BY CLAUDE MONET: *In the Collection of Huinck and Scherjon, Amsterdam*

Savonarola's Strength

A MODERN writer has said: "Florence of the Renaissance is one of the places and epochs which have been richest in revealed personalities." . . .

Amongst all these vital personalities Savonarola is one of those of whom we have the clearest impression. He is one of the most arresting, as he is one of the most original, of the men of the Renaissance. His power, whether exercised through his preaching, or through the intensely dominating effect of his personality on individuals, arose from his complete and burning sincerity, a sincerity in which we may believe though Machiavelli did not. . . .

He gained his early experience in Lombardy, chiefly at Brescia, and on his earliest coming to Florence, in the lifetime of Lorenzo d' Medici, he at first met with no success. His style did not appeal to the taste of the Florentines. He did not model himself on classical lines, he did not quote from the humanists. He based his "message" on the Gospels, and it was invariably one of the need for repentance and salvation. The Florentines at first found both his person and his preaching uncouth, and greatly preferred the polish of his rival, the Augustinian Fra Mariano da Gennazzano, the protégé of Lorenzo.

Yet in spite of his early failure to please and his consequent recall from Florence, he was in 1490 once more asked to return. . . .

Savonarola found himself in a position of extraordinary strength. Many in Florence shared his distrust and dislike of the Medici, but most people dared take no action. They could not run the risks which open opposition to Lorenzo entailed. But Savonarola was free. He summed up the situation in one sentence in answer to emissaries sent by Lorenzo to point out the inadvisability of criticizing Medicean rule. "You," he said, "having wives and children, have good cause to dread exile; but I have none, for it matters nothing to me whether I dwell at Florence or elsewhere."

With this feeling of independence, driven on by his fervour, strengthened by all the burning convictions of his passionate nature, Savonarola set himself the task of opposing the Medicean influence and of drawing together all the forces which opposed it. . . .

Savonarola preached the doctrine in which he believed, the need for redemption and for change of life. He preached it with simplicity, with eloquence, and above all with complete conviction. Here was the secret of his power.—D. ERSKINE MUIR, in "Machiavelli and His Times." (London: Heinemann. New York: Dutton.)

WHEN studying Claude Monet's canvases, we can hardly believe that these pictures, painted a comparatively short time ago, were once considered ridiculously modern. It is almost inconceivable that, sixty years ago, painting in the open air was an unheard of innovation. The painters who preceded Monet, the masters of the Fontainebleau School, to which Millet, Rousseau and Corot belonged, had, it is true, made sketches out-of-doors; but they painted in their studios. Even Edouard Manet, who originally had a great influence on Monet, thought it folly to paint in the open air all day long. History, however, proved Monet right; for he felt that he could not portray nature if he did not enter into it fully, that no one could put the right atmosphere into his work if he did not, as it were, feel nature about him.

But Monet did not at once perceive that light, in its thousand nuances, was necessary to create his art. It was a slow development, and he persisted bravely until people were obliged to acknowledge his mastery.

Monet was born in the same year as Rodin, the great French sculptor, November 14, 1840, at Paris. He belonged to a family of well-to-do merchants, and his youth seems to have been a happy one. At Havre he learned to love the sea, which takes such an important place in his work. But his landscapes and flowers hold our attention, too.

Although Monet painted portraits, it cannot be said that people interested him greatly. The ceaseless change of light and color was what enchanted him. It was, therefore, not so much the landscape itself that he painted, but the atmosphere of that landscape. How often the colors changed in a single day! The field he started painting at sunrise looked quite different in the evening. That is what made him paint the same subject on different canvases, each with a different light effect. Turner, whom Monet held in such esteem when on tour in England, pursued this same object.

Monet often stayed in the Netherlands, where he delighted in the manifold nuances of light and sky. We are nearly always struck by the atmosphere in his paintings, and this is certainly the case in his "Le Verger en fleur," now in the collection of Huinck and Scherjon at Amsterdam. A veil of blossom, between which appear pools of clear blue sky, is spread over the trees. The dark branches are enveloped in a white haze. The earth is dark and damp; here and there patches of green grass border the path. At the end of this path, which gives depth to the picture, is the figure of a man. The piece renders exquisitely the atmosphere of spring in all its beauty.

Reassurance

BLOWN branches, pointing toward the western sun,
Slenderly reaching to the river's rim,
The wild wind whirls away with your last leaves
Like dark birds flying over sunset gold.
Graciously you surrender them—serenely—
Still reaching out with delicate, firm fingers
And purpose to write beauty on the sky.

ALICE D. WESTON

A Louisiana Aristocrat at Home

IT WAS during a summer vacation when we were all at home from school that my father announced to us at dinner, "Gayarré wants Grace and May to go with him to Roncal and pass some time with him and his wife; and I told him they would be glad to go."

The recipients of the invitation were frankly frightened, and cowered before it. Of course they knew that so complimentary an invitation could not be refused. While their thoughts were busy about it, my father proceeded to talk along about Gayarré, laughing with an American's easy egotism at the foreign idiosyncrasies of his friend. . . .

At the station we found the Judge awaiting us. He was an impressive figure, very tall; our father, a tall man, appeared short beside him. Our father was handsome; but the Judge was majestic, in his high satin stock that held his head inflexibly erect. He was dressed in a long black broadcloth coat and tall top hat. His beard was clipped close, to a point beneath his chin.

He smiled cordially to us and shook each of us by the hand, dismissed "King's" further attendance, and assisted us up the tall steep steps of the car.

As we had never been in a steamcar before, we cowered in our seats, each clutching tightly the pretty little covered basket that our devoted mother had given us "to travel with." . . .

"Roncal! Roncal!" called the conductor, and in great trepidation of haste the two new travellers followed the Judge and were helped down the steep, high steps, while our little trunk was unceremoniously dumped from the baggage car to the ground, the platform being so short that it could only accommodate the passenger coach.

We walked along the path cut in the pine forest, our feet slipping and sliding over the pine straw that covered it. At the end of the path, or "avenue," as the Judge called it, we entered the park, which was indeed a park, according to the descriptions we had read. For in our little experience we had never seen one before. It was beautifully cleared of underbrush; the trees were well trimmed. At the far end of it stood the house, rising out of an encircling row of flower beds, thick with roses in bloom.

The house! Heaven help us, poor city girls that we were! We nearly fell to the ground! We had expected a stately white marble mansion as the only possible house for a great historian, a celebrated man known in Europe as well as in the United States, as our father had always described him. The house was a little low, brown cottage! . . .

When we had refreshed ourselves, we went out and found the Judge and Mrs. Gayarré waiting to show us around through the park. We walked for an hour, looking at the trees—magnolia, hickory, chestnut, hackberry, crab apple, holly—which they presented to us by name with the tender sentiment of old and loved companions.

A little path brought us to Roncal's most cherished possession, a beautiful creek, whose clear water ran over a white-sand bottom and under overhanging branches draped with moss.

As the Judge and his wife talked of the trees, the beautiful country, and the lovely creek, we began to perceive dimly that Roncal held something grander and more precious to its owners than a marble mansion, and that what we saw was indeed a more fitting place of residence for a great man than what we had so ignorantly expected—the perfect silence broken only by the singing of the birds; the majestic solitude; the heavenly peace that overspread even the skies!—From "Memories of a Southern Woman of Letters," by GRACE KING. (New York: Macmillan.)

Vigilance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VIGILANCE denotes watchfulness, an alertness to discover, and avoid, danger. When vigilance is copartnered with moral values, it can become a valuable asset in the regulation of human affairs. When thus poised, the true balance is maintained. Alertness in protecting individual rights avoids impinging on those of others. On the other hand, if that moral adjustment be absent and alertness be dominated by self-will, serious and widespread repercussions cannot but ensue.

A cursory survey of world conditions finds a disquietude, certain aspects of which would indicate a general tendency to disintegrate, rather than to coalesce. Whatever be the problems, individual, national, or international, the world is awakening to the fact that its needs can be met only through a power outside of itself.

The great Exemplar, Christ Jesus, demonstrated man's eternal unity with God. He established for all time the ethics of Christianity—not merely idealistic, but practically provable through all vicissitudes of human living. Moreover, their practice brings its own meed of good health and harmony. Such effects can emanate only from the one infinite cause, divine Mind.

Today mortal mind claims to govern mankind as in the time of the Master. His teachings are as practical now as then. Centuries ago he stated (Matthew 15:11), "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man." From mortal mind come evil beliefs and passions, such as lust, hate, covetousness, hypocrisy, dishonesty, injustice, and all uncharitableness.

In this age, through Christian Science, a faithful follower of Christ Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy, has brought to the forefront the allness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness of evil. But the query may be advanced, How can evil, seemingly rampant, be thus reduced to nothing? Christian Science teaches that mortal existence, with all its concomitants, is a state of self-deception, which sooner or later must give way to the everlasting facts of creation—God the one creator of man and the universe. Man, as His image and likeness, is sustained and governed throughout eternity by His beneficent law. In accepting the truths of immortal Mind and rejecting the errors of mortal mind, we find the divine remedy for every human ill. The activity of good annuls evil.

Thought actuates the sayings and doings of mankind. It is the source of action, and in the watch-tower of thought we must be assiduous sentinels. Paul wrote to the Ephesians (6:13), "Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." He added that they should pray with all watchfulness and perseverance. He had found through his own experience that the warfare is not with flesh and blood, but against "spiritual wickedness," that is, evil suggestions working in and through all forms and modes of wrong. To armor thought is to spiritualize thought—to possess the Christlike consciousness and to maintain it by guarding vigilantly the mental door. Righteous desire is unceasing prayer.

It is well frequently to appraise the moral and spiritual strength of one's mental defenses. The contemplation and acceptance of evil and its effects as real excludes to like extent the spiritual sense of good and concedes supremacy to the former, whereas good alone is true. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes on page 379, "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind, controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind." How reassuring to know that however wrong conditions may seem to be, or however much evil may appear to be in the ascendant, the unchangeable truth remains that good is all-powerful, ever present, and ever active! Resolutely and persistently to accept the pure, good, and true as alone real and powerful, to look for the good in one's neighbor and to keep thought focused on the healing and cleansing truth demonstrates the power of good. Godlikeness is then revealed in spiritual-mindedness, rectitude, good will, honesty, and justice.

In the melting pot of world thought, changes have been and are still being wrought. The ultimate success cannot be doubted. In the crucible of Truth all error will be dissolved, and there will dawn upon human comprehension the eternal verity of man's inseparability from God.

Eternal life is a God-given heritage. Error alone brings suffering. Spiritualized thought is under divine protection. This conscious alliance will establish a common working base from which will emerge a more expansive unity of interests, wider scope, more tolerant viewpoints, and keener zest for universal well-being. In that way the mission of "The Prince of Peace"—establishment of the brotherhood of man—will be brought to fruition on earth. In "No and Yes" (p. 44) Mrs. Eddy writes, "In every age and clime, 'On earth peace, good will toward men' must be the watchword of Christianity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

БДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

БДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ означает умение всегда быть на стороже, умение во время предусмотреть опасность и избежать ее. Когда бдительность сочетается с нравственными ценностями, то она может стать очень важным фактором в приведении в порядок дел людских. При таком взаимном противовесе чаши весов остаются в настоящем равновесии. Быстрота сообразительности при защите личных интересов избегает нарушения прав других людей, но когда этого нравственного согласования нет, когда своеволие господствует над сообразительностью, то в результате могут быть одни лишь серьезные и глубокие последствия.

Беглый взгляд на мировые события обнаруживает тревожные настроения, некоторые черты которых указывают на общее движение не в сторону соединения, а скорее в сторону раз'единения. Какие бы не были проблемы—личные, национальные или международные—мир начинает сознавать тот факт, что запросы его могут быть удовлетворены только вне его лежащей силой.

Наш великий Пример, Христос Иисус показал вечное единство человека с Богом. Он установил на все времена этику Христианства—не только, как идеал, но как этику практически применяемую во всех превратностях жизни человеческой. Больше того, применение этой этики приносит нам в награду здоровье и душевное спокойствие. Такого рода последствия могут исходить только из единого бесконечного источника, божественного Разума.

Ныне, как и во времена нашего Учителя, смертный разум желает управлять человечеством. Наставления нашего Учителя применимы теперь, как и тогда. Много веков тому назад он сказал (Матф. 15:11): "Не то, что входит в уста, оскверняет человека, но то, что выходит из уст, оскверняет человека." От смертного разума приходят такие дурные верования и страсти, как вожделение, ненависть, лицемерие, корыстолюбие, нечестность, несправедливость и всякое отсутствие любви вообще.

В наше время, при посредстве Христианской Науки, Мэри Бэкер Эдди, верная последовательница Христа Иисуса, выдвинула на первое место понятие о полноте Бога, добра, с логическим из этого понятия выводом, что зла нет. Но тут может быть задан вопрос: как-же это возможно свести на нет зло, которое повидимому господствует? Христианская Наука учит, что смертное существование со всем, что ему сопутствует, есть состояние самообмана, который рано или поздно должен уступить место вечным фактам творения—Богу, единственному создателю человека и вселенной. Человек, как Его образ и подобие поддерживается и управляется навеки Его благотворным законом. Принимая истины бессмертного Разума и отвергая заблуждения смертного разума, мы обретаем божественное средство от всех зол человеческих. Действие добра уничтожает зло.

Мысль является побудителем слов и поступков человечества. Это есть источник действий, и на сторожевой вышке наших мыслей, мы должны быть внимательными часовыми. Павел писал Ефесянам (6:13) "Для сего примите всеоружие Божие, дабы вы могли противостать в день злый и, все преодолевши, устоять." Он прибавил еще, что они должны молиться со всей бдительностью и настойчивостью. Своим личным опытом он убедился, что борьба идет не против плоти и крови, а против "духов злобы," то есть против ложных побуждений, действующих через посредство всевозможных форм и видов зла. Вооружить свои мысли—значит их одухотворить, значит обладать Христоподобным сознанием и сохранять его, оберегая неусыпно двери нашего мышления. Праведное желание есть непрерывная молитва.

Весьма недурно производить частую проверку нравственной и духовной мощи наших мысленных укреплений. Когда мы созерцаем зло со всеми его последствиями и принимаем его за нечто реальное, то в той-же степени мы выключаем духовное чувство добра, допуская суверенитет первого, тогда как только благо истинно. В книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Эдди пишет на странице 379: "Настоящая правовая власть вселенной находится в Разуме, она контролирует каждое явление и утверждает, что божественному Разуму принадлежит вся причинность." Как утешительно знать, что вся власть принадлежит добру, что оно всегда на лицо и что действие его никогда не прекращается,—знать, что факт этот остается неизменным, как бы нам не казалось, что все обстоит плохо, или что сильное влияние зла преобладает! Когда мы решительно и настойчиво считаем реальным и сильным только то, что непорочно, благостно и истинно, когда мы хотим видеть хорошее в нашем ближнем, когда мысли наши сосредоточены на исцеляющей и очищающей истине, то становится для нас явной власть добра. Сродство с Богом обнаруживается тогда в наших духовных наклонностях, в нашей честности, в доброй воле, прямоте и справедливости.

В плавильном тигеле мирового мышления, постоянно происходили и теперь происходят перемены. Конечный результат не подлежит сомнению. В плавильнике Истины полностью растворятся все заблуждения, и человек начнет понимать вечную истину о своей неразрывной связи с Богом.

Вечная жизнь—Богом дарованное наследие. Страдания происходят только от заблуждений. Одухотворенная мысль находится под божественным покровительством. Этот сознательный союз установит общую базу для действий и тогда возникнут более непосредственная общность интересов, большая свобода, больше терпимости в наших взглядах и более живой интерес к общему благополучию. И таким путем осуществится миссия установления братства людей на земле, миссия "Князя Мира." В своей книге "No and Yes" (стр. 44) Mrs. Эдди пишет: "Во все времена и под каждым небосклоном 'Слава в вышних Богу, и на земле мир, в человеках благоволение' должно быть лозунгом Христианства."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Persian Coloring

PERSIA is situated on a lofty plateau. . . . It is bounded on all sides by the ascending vastness of huge ranges. It rises like an Olympus out of the dismal flats of Arabia. Within it is a land of surpassing beauty. It is monotonous and induces a great melancholy, but it is of infinite and subtle colours. In India the sky is grey and the sun "a white combustion." In Arabia it is less gloomy of complexion but heavy and colourless except at dawn and sunset. In Persia one is again in a land of delicate blue sky and the colours of the earth are uncountable, revolving round a golden glowing brown. Vegetation is scarce so that it looks very like a popular moonscape. On the northern boundaries, however, occurs a grand exception from this hardness. The northern slopes of the Elburz ranges, which reach the Caspian and continue along the Transcaspian plain, are clad with a mighty virgin forest, haunted by panthers, serpents and tigers, and it is a region of perpetual rain. But the province is small and among these forests people speak of Iran as another place, meaning the barren regions beyond the vast hills.—CHRISTOPHER SYKES, in "Wassmuss." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

Pastorale for Indian Summer

THE geese gleam whitely in this pale sunlight
Where a willow shades the white plaster bridge,
And pigeons, murmuring softly, return from flight
To settle just beneath the barn roof's ridge.

A dog barks or a cock crows, prophesying rain:
This silence is not disturbed by other sound.
The crib holds golden ears of corn; the silo, silver grain;
Windfallen apples lie glowingly upon the ground.

Far mountains wear quietly their cloak of days:
Soft atmospheric gray or smoky blue,
But near-by slopes flame in autumnal blaze:
Bronze oak and scarlet maple, the beech's copper hue.

Crows wheel above the pines on slowly flapping wings,
And cows stare musingly with great calm eyes,
Chewing reflectively unmoved as carven things,
Regarding this season with placid unsurprise.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Tax Collections Increase; Armistice Day Observance Urged

Boston Today

Rise of 3 Per Cent In Tax Payments

As an item to be added to current prosperity news, the city tax collector's office today announced that receipts up to Nov. 2, the last day for paying taxes without interest penalities, were 3 per cent above collections for the same time a year ago.

The total collections were $42,233,535, according to John Goodfellow, deputy in the office of Tax Collector John F. Doherty.

Some $20,827,746 remains to be collected. Part of this, however, Mr. Goodfellow pointed out, is property on which petitions for abatements have been filed and are still pending.

Interest on delinquent taxes began Nov. 2. It amounts to 5 per cent on amounts less than $300 and 6½ per cent on amounts more than $300.

Curley Denies Mayoralty Rumor

Governor Curley today spiked reports he intended to run for Mayor of Boston at next year's election.

Apparently feeling his defeat deeply, the Governor said, "I'm going to keep out of politics for a while. I'm going to be a gentleman."

His office staff today had a huge boquet of flowers, containing some 500 blooms, awaiting the Governor when he walked into the gubernatorial chambers.

One of his secretaries pointed out that one of the roses had been named the "Better Times" variety.

State Senator Joseph A. Langone brought a smile to the Governor's face when he walked into the office wearing a large button with a picture of the Governor on it and the words, "Boston's Best, Boston's Next Mayor."

Teachers Warned On 'ism' Teaching

Educators who proclaim the beauties of Fascism "and any other isms" have no business to talk to our adolescent youth, Dr. Wallace E. Mason, principal of the State Normal School at Keene, N. H., told members of the New England Teacher Preparation Association at a meeting today in Gardner Auditorium, State House.

Normal schools want faculty members who have faith in the democratic form of government, he said.

Dr. Herbert D. Welte, principal of the New Britain Teachers College, Connecticut, was elected president of the association; Dr. Charles Russell, principal of the Westfield Teachers College, Massachusetts, vice-president; and Phillip Kimball, principal of the Machias Teachers College, Maine, secretary-treasurer.

Steamers Sail Despite Strike

With two steamers sailing from the port of Boston last night, their crews defying the Boston committee of the insurgent group representing the International Seamen's Union, Boston's waterfront strike appeared today to be waning.

On schedule, the Yarmouth sailed for Yarmouth, N. S., and the St. John departed for New York despite threats made earlier by the insurgent group which has threatened to tie up Boston's shipping activity.

Today, eight vessels were partially affected by the loss of men, principally from engine rooms. This halved the number of vessels reported incapacitated yesterday. On the word of union officials, the bulk of the men here show a desire to abide by the orders of their officers and stick to their ships. This is in accord with the East Coast agreement which does not expire until Dec. 31, 1937.

Ship movements today included the sailing of the Empire Arrow, an oil tanker, which was tied up at the Jenne Oil docks in Chelsea yesterday but obtained a complement of men and cleared; and the Exmouth of the American Export Lines which left the Army Base this morning and moved to anchorage in the harbor while waiting to complete its crew and sail later today.

The Acadia of the Eastern Steamship Lines, which was unable to sail Tuesday night, moved today from East Boston to India wharf. Officials declare she will sail tonight for New York.

Curley Proclaims Education Week

ADVOCATING sharp examination of accomplishments and objectives of education, Gov. James M. Curley today by proclamation announced Nov. 9-15 as American Education Week.

As one of the primal factors in the development and advancement of the people, public education must remain the "cornerstone of the Commonwealth," the Governor stated, taking as his text an aphorism of one of his precedessors: "Education of all, by all, for all, is the cornerstone of the Commonwealth."

Declaring that there never has been greater need for reviewing the achievements and objectives of education, the Governor continued:

"When attacks from every corner are aimed at our democratic form of government and when the public is asked to examine the very bases of our society, it behooves us to take stock of our efforts and to be honest in our judgment about what our schools have accomplished or are accomplishing in the task of fitting the future citizens of our state for the burdens and responsibilities that citizenship implies.

"This critical examination, this seeing into the future, must come not only from the teacher, but even more from the parents and citizens who hold the destiny of our children in their hands."

Union officials say the S. S. Arizonian of the American-Hawaiian Line is the only vessel here which is under the West Coast agreement. They assert the Dorothy Luckenbach and the William Luckenbach are under the East Coast agreement and that the men had no right to go out on strike.

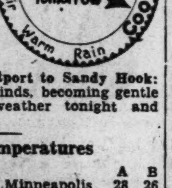
Percy Pryor, secretary of the International Seamen's Union, left for New York this afternoon for conferences with labor leaders regarding future negotiations with ship owners to equalize wage scales on the various coasts.

At Providence, a strike committee met to act on an order received from Ivan Hunter, secretary of the International Seamen's Union at New York, to call the strike off. In the meantime, pickets continue to patrol the docks of Sound steamers and the pier where the S. S. Burger is tied up.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder, temperature in the middle or lower 30's tonight; Friday fair and moderately cold; moderate northerly winds, diminishing.



New England: fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds, becoming gentle variable, and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	42	Minneapolis	28	26
Chicago	30	30	New Orleans	40	40
Denver	34	42	New York	46	42
Helena	22	22	Norfolk	48	48
Jacksonville	60	60	Philadelphia	42	40
Kansas City	34	32	St. Louis	34	32
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	76	74	Washington	42	42

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 5.
B—Minimum, Nov. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:04 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Friday, 4:47 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

Kane Telegram Berates Coughlin

Boston political circles speculated today on the possible outcome of a strongly worded telegram given out in Gov. James M. Curley's office as having been sent the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin by Frank L. Kane, one of the Governor's chief secretaries.

The telegram berates the radio priest for his keeping Thomas C. O'Brien as the Coughlin-supported Union candidate in the Massachusetts Senate race.

Apprised of the telegram and its tenor, Mr. O'Brien today said he was waiting word from the Rev. Mr. Coughlin before answering it or taking any defense action.

Mr. Kane is one of the Governor's chief advisers and has charge of the employment office which the Governor set up. He headed the Union party in Massachusetts during its organizational period, but was forced out when complaints were made to the Rev. Mr. Coughlin about his close affiliation with Mr. Curley. This was the first indication that the hitherto friendly relations between the radio priest and Governor Curley were strained.

Subsequently, the Union party concentrated its sympathies behind Mr. O'Brien in an obvious attempt to split the Irish-Roman Catholic vote that had always been Governor Curley's mainstay.

In Boston recently the Rev. Mr. Coughlin claimed that Governor Curley had called him four times on the long-distance telephone, importuning for the withdrawal of Mr. O'Brien. It was refused.

In Tuesday's election Mr. O'Brien polled 131,000 votes, adding to, but not deciding, Governor Curley's defeat.

Harvard Square Traffic a Problem

The traffic situation in Harvard square is proving a perplexing problem for Cambridge police. Several schemes to speed up congestion have been tried out with little result. A complete rotary system, the last idea, proved of no avail and has been canceled. Harvard traffic experts have made suggestions but during rush hours traffic is slow and congestion is discouraging to officers. Following are some proposed ideas which have yet to be given a practical tryout.

1. Buses converging in the square from all nearby points to meet outbound subways seem to cause the principal tieups. Reroute them over back streets to a loading ramp near the Stadium station. Here all passengers from Boston going out to sbuurbs could make connections.
2. Erect a traffic tower atop the rotunda roof in Harvard square, where officers would have unobstructed view of all approaches, and control lights for two or three blocks distant leading into section.
3. Establish a few more restricted parking areas where narrow turns are necessary and enforce rulings.
4. Reroute inbound or outbound traffic over an adjoining street so that some sections of the square would be one-way.

Boston Today

Armistice Day Is Proclaimed

Compulsory observance of Armistice Day, Wednesday, Nov. 11, was recalled today by James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, in giving public notice that, according to the law, no mill or factory in Massachusetts may require its employees to work on that day.

The Commissioner's warning added that the laws which regulate business establishments on the Lord's Day, from 7 a. m., to 1 p. m., apply on Nov. 11.

"The memory of man does not dwell at great length on the events of last year, or even last month," says Governor Curley's proclamation designating next Wednesday Armistice Day.

"Though, as Longfellow tells us, 'the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts,' we know that these thoughts are set upon the vistas of tomorrow; yesterday escapes them. It is unfortunate that it should be so, for the memories of the past brought properly into play upon the present can make for a golden future.

"Only a few short years ago, as eternity counts time, our country was precipitated into a war, neither of our making nor choosing—a war which, so the prophets said, would write the final page in the history of wars. No imperialists we, our armies braved the menace of a mine-ridden deep, to do their part on the battlefields in living the gospel of altruism unafraid. We had no thought of national aggrandizement either in lands or wealth.

"The arrival of our men at Brest infused new hope and generated new inspiration in the tired soldiery of our war-wearied allies. Month after month, our valiant armies founght side by side with France, England and Belgium—countries fighting with their last ounce of man power to save themselves from utter annihilation. We helped to revitalize liberty and fraternity. We paid dearly with the noblest lives that were ever sacrificed to war—our youth; not too dearly, however, if we properly appraise liberty.

"At last on Nov. 11, 1918, at the request of the central powers, the allies agreed to an armistice which brought to a close the most dreadful conflict in all history. This date, memorable in our records, signified, we hoped, the dawning of a civilization which would not tolerate again armed hostilities. More immediately it returned to our shores the flower of our manhood; but it could not give us back those brave boys who had enriched the Field of Flanders and the plains of France with their blood."

Betting at Races Held Increasing

Both attendance and wagering at horse and dog races are increasing in Massachusetts. This was disclosed in a report of the State Racing Commission today, recapitulating the year and announcing an increase of 400,000 in patrons over 1935 and a jump of $14,000,000 in the total amount wagered.

Attendance last year, the report stated, was 2,140,803—against 2,542,740 in the season just past. Similarly, the total for bets last year—$34,579,420—was topped by this year's total of $48,319,024.

This total turned to the state treasury $2,188,516, an increase of $500,000 over the "take" of $1,614,985 in 1935.

Great Rayon Mills to Open In Fall River

Celanese Corporation of America Buys American Printing Co. Plant

75 Buildings Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 5—Civic and industrial circles here today were jubilant when announcement came with climatic suddenness that the Celanese Corporation of America had purchased the plant of the American Printing Company and would start large scale rayon manufacturing operations within a short time.

It was said to be one of the largest business deals in the history of Fall River. The cotton printing concern's plant comprises some 75 buildings, occupying 50 acres, and was, until it closed down two years ago, the largest single industrial unit here.

Offices in New York

The celanese company has its main offices in New York, and its principal plant in Cumberland, Md. The concern was one of the few that prospered during the early years of the depression and gained public notice when it added employees and granted Christmas bonuses while many other lines of business were in decline. Its product, a synthetic silk material, is used commonly for linings in clothes. It has become popular as a lining for men's suits, and has been widely advertised for that use in late years.

The buildings that are involved in today's transaction are said to be in good repair. Most of them are of stone and they lie along Fall River, adjacent to the pier at which the New York boat docks.

The cotton printing concern employed 3200 people regularly, and during the war boom period employed some 6000. It had been in business here for more than 100 years. The celanese company estimated it would employ 1000 persons at first and later would push this up to 3000 or more

Chemical Processes

Since the product is made through chemical processes and of raw materials not available in the immediate district it was assumed that port business would be given impetus. It was estimated by company officials that at least one ship load of materials a week would be received.

It was understood that the deal was completed after one year of negotiations. Whether tax concessions were made could not be learned, but the city gave the land on which the American Linen plant stood. The deal was arranged by Mr. Graham Curtis, city industrial agent.

Exact date of opening was not announced, but work on installing machinery and revamping the large plant is expected to start shortly.

Memorial Planned For 1775 Naval Hero

The State Art Commission started plans today for a memorial to Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, to be erected on the State House grounds or in the State House. Captain O'Brien was the first naval officer commissioned and commended by the continental Congress in this state and will be honored in this way as a patriot during the revolution of 1775.

Captain O'Brien commanded a colonial naval vessel and assisted by his six sons won the first sea battle of the war five days before the battle of Bunker Hill. The battle took place at Machias Bay, Maine. The memorial will be in the form of a tablet or placque.

New England G.O.P. Gathers Up a Few Crumbs of Comfort

The high sea wave of Democratic ballots that sank the good ship Republican in the national elections found a few survivors gratefully lashed to the mast today in New England. The crumbs of comfort on which the Grand Old Party munched were scanty, but tasty.

Although Republicans lost the principal state offices in Massachusetts, they succeeded in strengthening their position in the national Congress and in the state Legislature.

They succeeded, of course, in electing Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. to the United States Senate, and they increased the G. O. P. delegation to the National House of Representatives by two members. The Bay State now has 10 Republican Representatives in Washington and five Democrats.

Gain Five Seats

In the State Senate they gained five seats, and now have a 26-to-14 majority. In the lower House they now have 136 Republicans to 104 Democrats. These majorities, party leaders agreed today, give an effective weapon for balancing power and upholding the conservative side when needed.

This balancing aspect was also present in several of the other New England states.

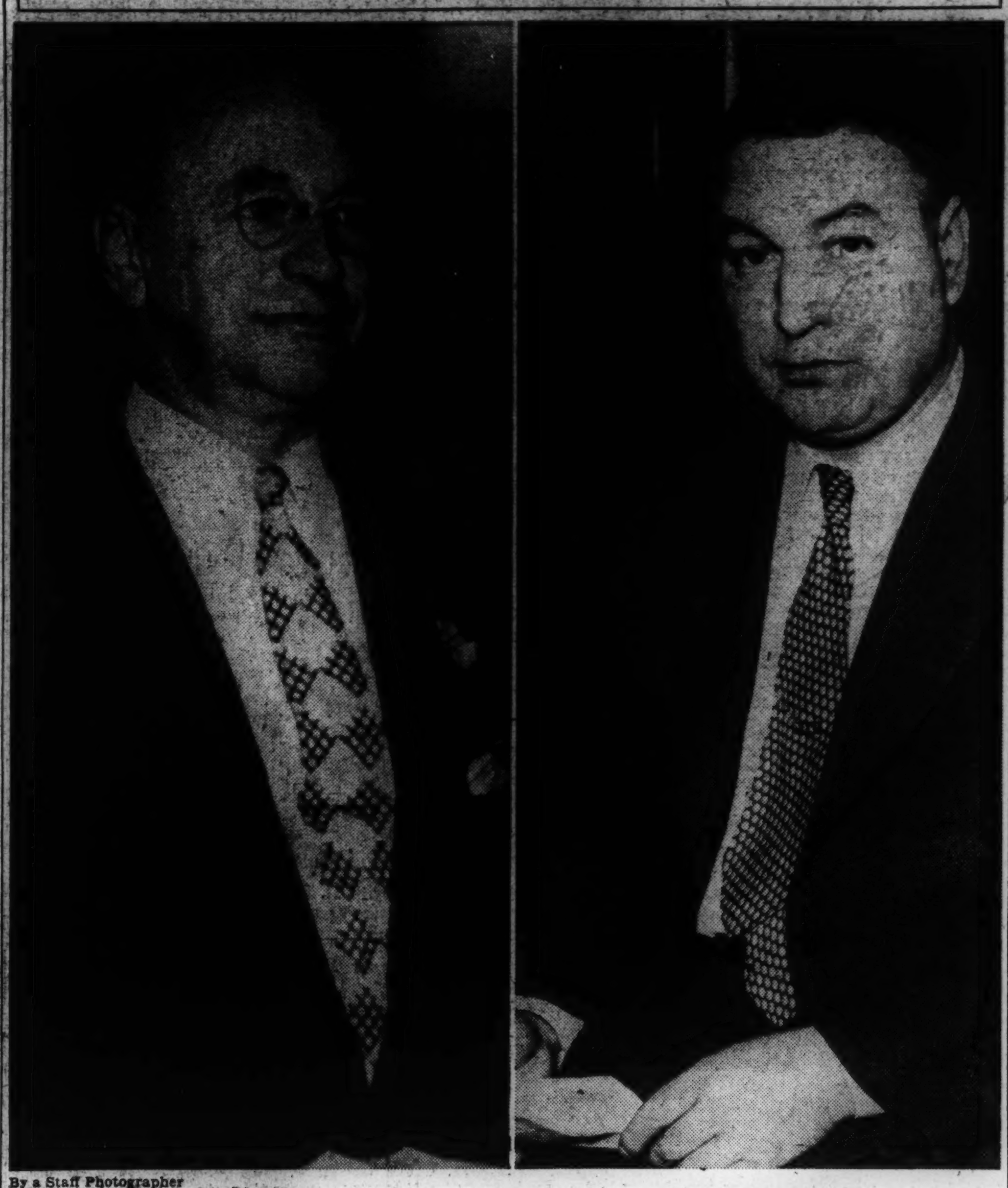
In Rhode Island, for example, although Democrats ran away with the national and state offices almost without exception, the Republicans gained a 27-to-15 control in the State Senate. This means that legislation unfavorable to the Republican ideology will have at least one consequential hurdle to leap before it may become effective.

Not So Much

In Connecticut the Republican salvage was perhaps sparest. Gov. Wilbur C. Cross, re-elected for his fourth consecutive term, was given a clear mandate to proceed unhampered by the hostile legislature that he has complained about in the past. But the former Yale Dean, who only entered politics six years ago, after attaining world fame as an authority on English literature, is hardly, in any sense, a leftist. Even such Old Guard stalwarts as J. Henry Roraback, long a member of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Prospective Legislative Leaders



By a Staff Photographer

Samuel H. Wragg
For President of the Senate

Horace T. Cahill
For Speaker of the House

G. O. P. Asks Saltonstall Recount

Lieutenant Governorship Ballot Tallying Asked by Weeks

Kelly Holds Lead

A state-wide recount of all ballots cast in the Kelly-Saltonstall contest for Lieutenant Governor was requested today by Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republican State Committee today. Petitions to obtain the necessary 1000 signatures will be circulated immediately.

The recount request came shortly after Leverett Saltonstall, defeated Republican candidate, sent a message of congratulation to Francis E. Kelly, his Democratic opponent, who won by a 9200-vote margin. Mr. Weeks, in making the recount demand public, announced that Mr. Saltonstall was taking no part in asking for a recount. In a statement this afternoon Mr. Weeks said, "I feel convinced from reports that have come to this office from different parts of the State, that a statewide recount is not only desirable but essential. The vote is so close that thousands of Speaker Saltonstall's friends and party workers will not be satisfied with the apparent verdict unless a complete recount is made."

Saltonstall Telegram

The Saltonstall telegram to Mr. Kelly read:

"Dear Francis: The count for Lieutenant Governor was so close that until the morning papers I was not certain of final results. I am now certain, and I extend to you my heartiest congratulations and best wishes for carrying on the office of Lieutenant Governor. Kind regards to you and your family. Very sincerely yours, (Signed) Leverett Saltonstall."

The message constituted another proof of the Speaker's sportsmanship. The Lieutenant Governor contest was the closest of the entire state ticket.

Scrutinize Ballots

Most Republican leaders are in favor of a Saltonstall recount move,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Massachusetts Returns

Final returns from all of Massachusetts 1765 precincts

President	
Landon (R)	769,214
Lemke (U)	120,733
Roosevelt (D)	941,701
Senator	
Cook (I)	11,851
Curley (D)	732,380
Lodge (R)	875,116
O'Brien (U)	131,268
Governor	
Haigis (R)	835,653
Hurley (D)	873,620
Lieutenant Governor	
Kelly (D)	875,885
Saltonstall (R)	866,688
Secretary of State	
Cook (R)	909,007
Santosuosso (D)	804,208
State Treasurer	
James M. Hurley (D)	829,367
William E. Hurley (R)	899,285
State Auditor	
Buckley (D)	848,708
Wood (R)	809,440
Attorney General	
Dever (D)	910,805
Forte (R)	799,035

Social Security Law Comes Before Connecticut Assembly

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5 (AP)—Connecticut's legislative halls bustled with activity again today as members of the General Assembly gathered in special session at the capitol to consider the unemployment insurance problem.

The legislators will be asked to study a report by a special commission appointed by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who called the session, that a law conforming with the federal statutes might be enacted so that this State may receive national benefits.

The commission's report, made public several days before the elections, favors unemployment compensation.

In addition to the Social Security situation, the General Assembly will have before it the changing of the date on which the State's presidential electors will meet, in conformity with the twentieth amendment to the United States Constitution.

The Social Security Commission's report probably will be referred to the judiciary committee of which Senator J. Kenneth Bradley of Saugatuck, Republican leader, is chairman.

The proposed bill probably will evoke a flood of amendments as well as numerous proposals, observers said, in addition to much oratory.

Snowfall Ties Up Travel in Vermont

By the Associated Press

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 5

SEVEN inches of snow fell here today up to 1 p. m., crippling telephone service and affecting light and power lines.

Automobile travel was tied up and many trees were down on country roads.

It was the heaviest storm on record for this time of year.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN ELLIS SEDMAN, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline. 8.

Theaters

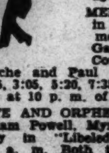
COLONIAL — "Tonight at Eight-Thirty": "Ways and Means," "Still Life," and "Family Album." Plays by Noel Coward. First appearance of the dramatist in Boston as star, assisted by Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8.30.

Movies

TREMONT—"Kind Lady," with Aline McMahon. 9, 11:36 a. m., 2:12, 5:25, 8:28. Also "39 Steps," featuring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. 10:16 a. m., 12:52, 3:44, 6:52, 10.



UPTOWN — "Swing Time," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hearts in Bondage." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

MEMORIAL — "Ladies in Love," featuring Simone Simon, Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Don Ameche and Paul Lukas. 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50. Tonight: Preview at 10 p. m. of "A Woman Rebels."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

FINE ARTS—"Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

UNIVERSITY — "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 1:45, 5:45, 9:25. Also "Two in a Crowd," with Joel McCrea and Joan Bennett 4:05, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN—"Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," starring Gladys George. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Stage: Red Nichols and his orchestra, also Blackstone the magician with cast of 40 entertainers. Tomorrow: "Pigskin Parade," featuring Stuart Erwin, Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, Arline Judge and others. Stage: All Star Variety Revue.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Here Comes Carter," with Ross Alexander, Glenda Farrell and Anne Nagel. Fenway: 12:55, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "I'd Give My Life," starring Guy Standing, Frances Drake and Tom Brown. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Pepper," with Irvin S. Cobb. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Two in a Crowd," featuring Joel McCrea and Joan Bennett. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

MODERN—"The Big Broadcast of 1937," starring Jack Benny. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Seven Sinners," featuring Edmund Lowe. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

EXETER—Constance Bennett and Douglass Montgomery in "Everything Is Thunder." 2, 4:55, 7:34. Also "The Poor Little Rich Girl" with Shirley Temple and Alice Faye. 3:20 6:20, 9:18.

BOSTON—"Women Are Trouble," featuring Stuart Erwin and Florence Rice. 10:34 a. m., 1:50, 4:46, 7:42, 10:38. Stage: "Hot from Harlem."

Radio Programs
On Page 10

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Washington in Virginia," "Easy Aces," "Pardon My Spray," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Broadway Highlights," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

JORDAN HALL — Concert by the Metropolitan Singers. Roy Harlow, director. 8:30.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT — Bach-Wagner program presented by the State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. Jeremiah E. Burke School, Geneva Avenue. 8:15.

REPERTORY HALL — Composers' forum-laboratory. 8:15.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge) — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

CITY CLUB — Lecture on "The Foreign Situation" by James H. Powers. 7:45.

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY — Illustrated lecture on "Ireland Beautiful" by Wallace Nutting, Jacob Sleeper Hall, corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets. 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Jubilee dinner and celebration. 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

THE BARN (36 Joy Street)—Three one-act plays: "The Boor," "Miracle at Verdon" and "Trial for Murder." 8:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Jewelry" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

CRESCENDO CLUB — Musicale, presenting Miss Marie A. Bergeron, soprano, and Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist. 1 Arlington Street. 11.

G. O. P. Gains Full Control Of Legislature

Manipulation Viewed as More Difficult and Probably Impossible

Leadership Issues

Wragg and Cahill Viewed as Probable New Heads of Senate and House

Gubernatorial manipulation of the State Legislature, prevalent during Governor Curley's regime, will be more difficult and probably impossible under Governor-elect Charles F. Hurley, due to the election of five more Republicans to the Senate and 11 more G. O. P. members to the House of Representatives.

Thus the State Senate for the next two years will be manned by 26 Republicans and 14 Democrats. In the House there will be 136 Republicans and 104 Democrats. The 1935-36 setup in the Senate was 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats. However, the voting of Senator James G. Moran and Senator William A. Davenport, Republicans, was so inconstant that the Senate, to all intents and purposes, was Democratic in crucial contests.

Succumbed to Curley

The House at the end of 1935-36 session had 125 Republicans and 111 Democrats, with four vacancies. It started the two-year term with 125 Republicans and 115 Democrats, but on various occasions Republicans succumbed to Curley pressure and voted Democratic.

The Republican gains in both branches of the Legislature are considered amazing in view of the tremendous plurality piled up by President Roosevelt and some of the major Democratic candidates. Districts which voted for the President supported Republicans for the Legislature and resulted in several upsets.

Before the election it was anticipated that the G. O. P. would obtain 26 seats in the Senate and 136 in the House but not in the manner in which they succeeded. The election provided several upsets, not the least of which, of course, was the overthrow of Representative Michael J. Ward, Democrat and leading Curley henchman, in the Twenty-First Suffolk district, the Brighton and Allston section.

Moved Purposely

Representative Ward moved into Ward 21 purposely to shift the district into the Democratic column, established a powerful political club and appeared to have the election clinched, but he finished 160 votes behind Andrew F. Carlin, Republican. A recount demand is certain.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the senatorial election was the victory of Miss Sybil H. Holmes, former Assistant Attorney General, in the contest for the Brookline senatorial seat being vacated by Senator Erland F. Fish. Miss Holmes thus becomes the first woman in history to occupy a place in the Massachusetts State Senate. Several women previously have sat and are now sitting in the House.

She is certain to be the most carefully watched person in the Senate this year and her presence undoubtedly will make the Upper Chamber a far more conservative group in action.

Close Contest

Her election was not in the nature of an upset but her Democratic opponent, Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, made a strong bid for the post. Only 500 votes separated the two on Tuesday.

Senator William A. Davenport, Republican, but running as a Democrat this year, was the only Republican Senator seeking re-election to meet defeat. Representative James A. Gunn of Turners Falls, Republican, succeeds him in the Senate, as was expected.

Among the Democratic senators the casualty list was larger. Senators Charles T. Daly of Medford, Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill, and Frank Hurley of Holyoke, were defeated by Harris S. Richardson of Winchester, Representative Frank D. Babcock of Haverhill and Chester T. Skibinski of Chicopee, respectively, all Republicans.

All others of the 26 Senators seeking re-election were successful. They included 15 Republicans and seven Democrats.

The Republicans re-elected included Senator Samuel H. Wragg

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Fertilizer Plant Asked in Cambridge

A hearing on a proposal to erect a $500,000 fertilizer plant at the end of Rindge avenue, off Concord avenue, in North Cambridge near the Belmont line, will be held at Cambridge City Hall, Nov. 23. Meanwhile the application of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange will be considered by the board of health and board of appeal.

The exchange, which says it has 60,000 members in New England, promises there will be no objectionable noise from the machinery needed to break down chemicals, or dust or injurious odors. Allan H. Baxter of Buffalo, N. Y., spoke for the association.

Protest will be made, it was said today by Judge Edward A. Counihan, representing the town of Belmont. Former Representative Arthur R. Blanchard of Cambridge charges the proposed plant would be a "fire hazard; the rumbling of the machines would cause annoyance to the inmates of the Cambridge Home for the Aged and Infirm situated near by, and dust arising from the plant would bother inmates of a neighboring hospital, and would be a detriment to real estate values."

State Given a Leading Role In Education Week Program; Mann's Career Exemplified

Attractive posters in the national colors, carrying the invitation "Visit Your School," advertise the coming of American Education Week which will be observed throughout the land, Nov. 9-15.

The celebration dates back to Boston 100 years ago. On a national scale it will mark the centennial of events which began educational reformation—the creation of the Massachusetts Board of Education and the appointment of Horace Mann as secretary to the board in 1837.

Massachusetts Takes Lead

The teaching fraternity knows the history of the pioneering of Mann, and Massachusetts, particularly, takes the leadership in this celebration planned by the National Education Association. Horace Mann was born in Franklin, Mass., on May 4, 1796, and there caught the vision of greater service in the schools of the future.

Writing about this great figure, Hugh Nixon, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, says the centennial will have the co-operation of state officials, teachers and civil organizations—"to do honor to the deeds of a great man whose works entitle him to rank with the great Americans of all time."

Boyhood of Toil

Mann's boyhood on the farm was one of heavy toil and meager educational opportunities. Until he was 15 years of age, he did not attend school more than 10 weeks in a year. A little later, a teacher who sensed his promise urged and helped him to prepare for college. By six months of intensive study Mann prepared himself to enter Brown University as a sophomore in 1816, and graduated in 1819 at the head of his class.

After teaching at Brown for a short time, Mr. Nixon says in his sketch of the educator, he studied law and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1823. He based his work upon the principle of not taking any unjust cases.

Like many lawyers, Mann was attracted to political service, and was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1827. A few years later he was elected to the State Senate, of which he became president in 1836. During his legislative service Mann was especially interested in measure having to do with social welfare.

Mann Chosen for Post

In 1837, Mann was president of the State Senate, James G. Carter was chairman of the committee on education of the House of Representatives, Josiah Quincy Jr. was chairman of the committee on education of the Senate, and Edward Everett was Governor. An act was passed creating a State Board of Education. The board selected Mann as secretary to act as its executive officer and agent.

Since early youth, Mann had a passionate desire to serve humanity in some great way. He was a reformer and humanitarian by nature. Here was a great opportunity to do something fine and good in a field which called for a courageous pioneer who would blaze trails. He accepted the appointment.

Educator's Tasks

Mann's great tasks were to make people want better schools; to improve methods of teaching and teaching personnel; to secure better financial support of schools; to raise attendance; to improve buildings; to get better school administration—in general, to make public schools good enough for the children of a great democracy.

Mann's methods for accomplishing his ends were, first, to travel, lecture, and write incessantly; second, to make his 12 annual reports to the Board of Education documents of such value that they became famous throughout the nation and the world, and had tremendous influence; third, to publish at his own private risk—and financial loss—a journal of education which he called the "Common-school Journal."

When Mann resigned as secretary of the Board of Education in 1848, to serve in Congress, he had seen the following improvements: establishment of three state normal schools—Lexington, 1839; Barre, 1839; Bridgewater, 1840; greatly improved school buildings; better teachers and teaching; less harsh disciplinary methods; more adequate school libraries; school consolidation; improved attendance; higher salaries for teachers; longer school terms; larger school appropriations; new courses of study; better local administration; closer state supervision and guidance; many new high schools; and, above all, a permanently aroused public sentiment in favor of educational progress.

Woman to Sit in Bay State Senate

© Bachrach

Miss Sybil H. Holmes

Elected to Upper Branch of Legislature by Republicans of Norfolk-Suffolk District

Recount Debated For Saltonstall

(Continued from Page 9)

not so much with the conviction that it would overturn the 9200-vote margin established by Mr. Kelly but to scrutinize the ballots cast in Boston. Some also have a real hope the recount would show a Saltonstall victory.

Many persons realize Mr. Saltonstall's sportsmanship, particularly in view of his move at the Republican pre-primary convention in immediately pledging his support to John W. Haigis, the convention victor in the gubernatorial contest, even though only a few votes separated them. Many candidates would have carried the fight into the primary.

Other Recounts Soon

Recounts loom in several minor office contests, particularly in Ward 21, Boston, where Representative Michael J. Ward, a leading Curley Democrat, lost by 160 votes. A recount is also expected from George A. Bacon, who lost the councilor election in the first district by approximately 1000 votes.

If the Kelly victory was the greatest surprise of the state election, the weakness of Governor Curley must be considered the second most amazing result. His 731,900 vote total classed him as the weakest major candidate on the state Democratic ticket.

He was 68,000 votes weaker than Judge Felix Forte, Republican candidate for Attorney General, the poorest G. O. P. vote-getter. Even Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, admittedly a weak voting magnet, polled 73,000 more than the Governor, who was supposed to be the leader of the Democratic party in Massachusetts.

O'Brien Vote Not Decisive

Of course, the Union party vote for Thomas C. O'Brien, which totaled 131,000 cut into Mr. Curley's count tremendously, but even with that vote added to his Mr. Curley would have run behind Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, who received 910,805 votes; Charles F. Hurley, Democratic Governor-elect, who polled 873,026, and Francis E. Kelly, the Democratic Lieutenant Governor-elect, who piled up 875,885 votes. In fact he would have lost the Senate election even adding Mr. O'Brien's total vote to his own.

Despite the implication of the Governor's running behind the other state candidates probably the fact that President Roosevelt ran approximately 210,000 votes ahead of him is undoubtedly the Governor's bitterest potion. Mr. Curley, seeing that margin, is probably more convinced than ever that had he been able to obtain a public Roosevelt endorsement he would have had a better chance for victory.

The final results showed that Governor Curley is probably through as a state-wide political figure. By only a victory greater than those performed in other Curley comebacks can the Governor ever make a state-wide return. Even in Boston the results show Mr. Curley weaker than he has ever been before.

Curley Political Enigma

As a result, the Governor is a political enigma. It is difficult to predict what he will do after leaving office. There are those who predict Mr. Curley will run for his favorite office, Mayor of Boston. Often he has said he considered the Mayor's office a greater honor than that of Governor, the usual opinion to the contrary notwithstanding At any rate, the Mayor's office carries a $20,000 salary; the Governor's post only $10,000.

Should he run for Mayor in 1937, Governor Curley would complicate matters slightly, inasmuch as Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee and at present a Curley follower, and Maurice J. Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee and a Curley man at least until recently, have their eyes in the direction of the mayoralty.

Should both these men, as well as former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican, actually make serious campaigns, the Governor might run into real difficulty, even in his own stronghold.

Dever Attracts Attention

Meanwhile Attorney General Dever is attracting considerable attention through leading the entire list of state office candidates, Republican or Democratic, with a total vote of 910,805. Only Frederic W. Cook, secretary of state and Republican vote magnet for years, came near him, having 909,007 ballots.

The Dever total establishes the young attorney general as a major Democratic vote-getter and unless he stumbles in the next two years makes him a strong contender for governor in 1938. Of course he was expected to run ahead of the ticket but by proving expectations he solidified his strength.

The only unfavorable factor in the Dever vote is that he was opposed by Judge Forte, a candidate not slated to get the full Republican vote. Yet Mr. Dever did garner Republican support for himself and when a voter casts his ballot outside the party once he may do it again, particularly if the opposite man for whom he previously voted steers a straight course during his administration.

Next to Frederic W. Cook, the strongest Republican candidate was William E. Hurley of the State Treasurer contest. A novice in state politics, his greatest strength lie in the Roosevelt Administration act in refusing to continue him in office as Postmaster of Boston. His total vote was 899,285. Thousands of Democrats are known to have voted for him in protest against the civil service tactics of James A. Farley, Postmaster General.

American Rolling Mill Quarter Net Exceeds 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—Consolidated net earnings of the American Rolling Mill Company was equal to $2,063,603 for the third quarter, after deductions for depreciation, interest and federal taxes, but not including provisions for the federal undistributed profits tax. This is equal, after provision of $31,258 for preferred dividends to 89.2 cents a share on the average number of 2,279,950 common shares outstanding.

Third quarter earnings compare with $552,137, equal to 30 cents a share on the average number of shares outstanding in the third quarter of 1935; with $743,903, equal to 34.5 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1936, and with $1,561,161, equal to 68 cents a share in the second quarter of 1936.

Candidates Report N. H. Campaign Costs Of About $53,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5—Politics is an expensive business, even in the conservative state of New Hampshire.

According to preliminary campaign expense statements, filed with the Secretary of State, $53,000 had been spent in campaigns within this state with the final figures expected to be somewhat larger.

Attorney Robert C. Murchie, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, reports that his organization had received $21,344 and spent $19,375. James C. Farmer, chairman of the Republican State Committee, reported receipts of $23,408 and expenditures of $20,882.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges, in his campaign for the United States Senate, was the biggest spender, according to figures, having expended $4756, while Prof. Stearns Morse of Hanover, Farmer-Labor candidate for the United States Senate, reported expenses of but $2.

Employment Rise In Australia Puts Capital to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Employment statistics reveal that in this respect at least Australia is rapidly returning to the 1928-29 peak period of economic prosperity.

In its report for the June quarter presented to Parliament recently, the Victorian Employment Council said that the appreciable rise in the prices of primary products, and the circulation of large sums of money by government spending on works, had brought about a return of confidence and activity.

"This has resulted, among other things, in a considerable industrial expansion evidenced by a demand for new capital and confirmed by a marked decrease in unemployment," the report said. "The future of Australia may be regarded with optimism tempered with caution."

G. O. P. Gains Full Control Of Legislature

(Continued From Page 9)

of Needham and Senator Donald W. Nicholson, of Wareham, who are expected to stage a contest for the presidency of the Senate for 1937 and 1938. Senator Wragg, the oldest member of the Senate in point of service, is expected to be the victor.

If the contest is deadlocked Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, another re-elected Republican, may become the dark horse candidate. But the contest is not expected to be as bitter as that in 1935, when the battle was so prolonged that the Secretary of State had to swear in James M. Curley as Governor, a duty constitutionally belonging to the president of the Senate. On inauguration day the president had not been elected. In 1935, however, the division between Democrats and Republicans was so small that a deadlock was reached and Senator James G. Moran, a Republican, was placed on the rostrum through a Democratic deal.

Cahill for Speaker

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican, is slated to succeed Leverett Saltonstall as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Representative Cahill was one of the Saltonstall mainstays in the House, being the Republican "whip." Mr. Cahill also played a prominent part in Mr. Saltonstall's drive to obtain pre-primary convention endorsement for Governor and in his attempt to become Lieutenant Governor. It is expected that Representative Cahill will have little difficulty in gaining the Speakership.

Thus it is evident that the House and Senate will be under the leadership of stanch Republicans, who, unlike Senator Moran, will withstand any pressure from the Governor's office.

Among the upsets in Tuesday's legislative election was the defeat of Representative Joseph F. Cleary, Cambridge Democrat, for election to the senatorial seat now held by Senator Charles T. Cavanagh, clerk of the Cambridge District Court. The victor was Arthur F. Blanchard, Cambridge Republican.

Demands of Union In Seamen's Strike

WHILE no union member or official in Boston has been found who knows exactly the causes of the West Coast labor troubles—although the Atlantic seaboard laborers are striking in sympathy—the demands on the West Coast, as officially reported from there, are:

1. That union deck officers, pilots and engineers be given preference over non-union men in available jobs. This they do not enjoy now. (Only a day or two ago the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, which has jurisdiction over licensed officers on American ships, issued a formal warning that any licensed officer participating in the strike would be subject to suspension or revocation of his license.)
2. No change in the status of hiring halls for crews of ships which are now jointly controlled by the unions and the ship owners.
3. Cash pay for overtime instead of time off for sailors and unlicensed personnel on ships.
4. An eight-hour day for cooks and stewards who now work 10 hours or more.
5. A continuance of the six-hour day and union control of the hiring halls for longshoremen and affiliated unions.
6. That the Federal Maritime Commission study and set up a system of minimum wages.

What's Going On in the Arts

John Sloan

A RETROSPECTIVE exhibition of paintings and etchings by the American artist, John Sloan, is being held at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury street. In its very nature, the retrospective exhibition invites comparisons, induces the spectator to intellectual deductions as to development of style and provides scope for a general estimation. There are far too few paintings at the Grace Horne Galleries for one to grasp the complete development of John Sloan. There are 12 all told, and they spread across nearly 30 years. There are more etchings. In the etching craft Mr. Sloan is probably better known.

From the very first canvas, dated 1907, Mr. Sloan reveals his gift for caricature. He concentrates upon one subject, man, like a novelist with a realistic bent, he dwells upon his awkwardness, folly, prosaic preoccupations, entertainments and sport. The earliest canvas portrays a "Hairdresser's Window, Sixth Avenue." The hairdresser is at her job, treating the beautiful tresses of her client; a crowd stands on the curb looking up with curiosity. Mr. Sloan describes the scene graphically, poking fun at each of the characters. It is an eye for detail, for description, not an eye for design, which ferrets out such a subject. And yet, another canvas done in the same year, called "Wake of the Ferry," has scenic, atmospheric interest, recalling the marine themes of Winslow Homer.

Another early canvas, dated 1908, "South Beach Bathers," discloses Mr. Sloan's adoption of the French mode from the Manet-Courbet tradition. Their realistic bent is better suited to the needs of an anecdotal artist who subordinates technical devices and innovations to the desire for clearly stated facts. Technical devices has never failed Mr. Sloan and his ideas carry with more force because he has visualized them in suitable color and with appropriate design. A later canvas, "New Homestead," is heightened greatly in its domestic essence because of the translucent colors, with an amber all-over glow. Yet that canvas too is a scene, set for action, in which all the details, the utensils, furniture and people are arranged as they are on the stage when the curtain rises and a drama is about to unfold. Mr. Sloan has that peculiar gift for conjuring scenes which are full of human implication. And somehow when he withdraws from society, encloses himself in a studio, paints figures and portraits with the detached, professional attitude of a craftsman, he seems to us to slacken, to grow hard, or thin, or forced.

His figure subjects are marked for a method which he favors of tracing thin lines of color over the painted surface, analagous to the lines in etching which indicate shadow. For us these hatched lines are intrusive, they do not seem sufficiently concealed, absorbed, and consequently they stand out superimposed. Perhaps if they were much thinner and more transparent, they would "tell" as texture.

Mr. Sloan's etchings are well known. They comment wittily and tersely on everyday life, playing on the weaknesses and inelegances of man. His etching technique serves him well, subordinated as it is to thematic sequence.

D. A.

Soloist

Maria Ranzow

Singing This Week With the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde"

"La Kermesse Héroique"

PERHAPS the most surprising delight of "La Kermesse Héroique," which opened last night at the Fine Arts Theater, is that its characters move through the film's scenes as through a series of seventeenth-century Flemish genre paintings.

The film is a satire on the superiority which men are inclined to accord themselves. When danger impends, the village fusiliers, pompously practicing with their cumbersome guns, fly for safety, and it is the women, under the mayor's intrepid wife, who save the town by entertaining the Spanish soldiers and sending them forth with garlands of flowers on their spears. When it is announced that the duke has rewarded them by lifting taxes for a year, the mayoress steps into the background and allows the entire glory to fall upon her chubby husband.

"La Kermessee Héroique" cost $850,000 to produce—an enormous sum for a French film—and yet it is an economical production, for Director Jacques Feyder has exploited every possibility at hand. Settings, costumes, camera work and general technical details are expertly handled. Likewise the acting of the entire cast, which would have to be listed in full to do it justice. Outstanding, however, is Françoise Rosay as the mayor's wife, who acts with a seemingly limitless variety and skill; Alerme as the mayor, and Alfred Adam as the butcher.

It is not difficult to understand why "La Kermesse Héroique" was awarded Le Grand Prix du Cinema Français and the Gold Medal at the Venice International Exposition of Cinematography. From the production standpoint alone it is a rare motion picture. And the continental lack of censorial prohibitions could overlook a general frank lustiness forbidden in present-day Hollywood studios.

Also on the program are a good recording of Weber's "Der Freischütz" overture with Felix von Weingartner conducting the Paris Symphony; "Mickey's Moving Day," a Walt Disney color short, and news.

J. D. B.

Shubert Musical Postponed

Opening of the new musical, "The Show Is On," scheduled for this evening, has been postponed to tomorrow evening at the Shubert. Tickets sold for tonight will be honored tomorrow night. Tickets sold for tomorrow evening will be exchanged at the box office for another date.

Road Safety Rise In New Hampshire Shown by Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5—New Hampshire, which led the entire country last month in the percentage of decreases this year in automobile fatalities, is out to maintain its place in the front of motor safety.

John Griffin, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, in expressing the need for motoring care, reported that during the first nine months of this year automobile fatalities in the state amounted to 65 as compared with 89 for the same period of 1935. On the percentage basis the Granite State and the District of Columbia rank the same at 27 per cent, for the District of Columbia showed a decrease from 74 to 54.

Maine and Connecticut were the only other New England states to report a better figure for this year than for last.

Various groups have been organized within New Hampshire to advance the cause of motoring safety. The city of Manchester, through its safety council, has done much to reduce motoring accidents by publishing and broadcasting daily reports of accidents and the causes.

Leeds University Gets New Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng. — The £120,000 Brotherton Library at Leeds University, gift of the late Lord Brotherton, has just been opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It brings the university's 200,000 books under one roof, whereas previously they had been housed in 80 apartments ranging from bathrooms, an army hut, attics, cellars, vestibules, and other unusual places, to the old general library and history library in the chief building.

Oshkosh Mural By Savage Gives City Course in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSHKOSH, Wis.—A mural which is to serve while in the making as a course in art for this community has been assured Oshkosh, with the recent announcement by Eugene Savage of New York that he will accept a commission to do a civic painting and that he will execute it here on the shores of Lake Winnebago.

Chosen for the work by two business men and a lawyer—trustees under the will of Miss Emma M. Streich, who left $10,000 for the mural—Mr. Savage has expressed a desire to enlist the interest of as many local people as possible in the making of the mural. He said on a recent visit here that after completing his preliminary sketches he would come to Oshkosh to do the work, and that he would choose members of the community for models.

This Eugene Savage mural is to be more than a bequest in the memory of the testator's parents, sturdy pioneers though they were. It is to be more than a fine historical painting although Mr. Savage has expressed his intention of making the early history of the region his subject. It is really to be a contribution to the community's art education, it is believed here.

Mr. Savage, who has held the William Leffingwell chair of painting at Yale University since 1925, has promised the committee that he will give talks on art when called upon during his sojourn in Oshkosh. The trustees add that citizens will be privileged to watch Mr. Savage at work and thus take at least a spectator part in the progress of the mural.

Choosing of Mr. Savage for this work has had the effect of assuring the painter, known for his "Arbor Day" in the Art Institute of Chicago, for his murals in the library of Columbia University and for those in the Sterling Library at Yale and in the Elks Memorial at Chicago, that he is indeed "renowned" in the eyes of the law.

More Jobs Reported For College Women

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 5—A distinct upturn in employment opportunities for women college graduates is seen by Miss Margaret Hamlin, placement officer for women at Massachusetts State College. Miss Hamlin reports that 90 per cent of the women graduates of last year's class are now employed or engaged in further study.

"The women graduating in the class of 1936 have found more opportunities for positions along lines for which they have trained than in previous years," Miss Hamlin said. "More also have been able to find assistantships in colleges in the fields in which they have had training."

Miss Hamlin reported a slight increase in the number of calls for teachers.

"This year's graduates are finding many opportunities in business positions where college girls are wanted," added Miss Hamlin. "Some of these positions are strictly business jobs and others are a combination with other types of work in educational institutions. A number of those who have not found positions are now taking business training to improve their opportunities later."

Unreported Precinct Reverses a Majority

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5 (AP)—Discovery of an unreported precinct in Goffstown today apparently reversed the unofficial majority given Representative Francis H. Buffum, Republican, of Dunbarton in Tuesday's election and gave the majority to his democratic opponent, Charles F. Eastman of Weare.

Despite this change, the unofficial figures give Republicans a total of 16 seats in the state Senate, a gain of one over 1935.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Salvation Army Band	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Clyde Barire; baritone	A Capella Choir recital	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Bluebirds"; vocal trio	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; pianist	Talk, "The Union Label"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sport review	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"News of Youth"	"Animal Closeups"; piano	Casey's Football Forecasts	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Polly Moran; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	"The Blue Flames"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	"Music You Love"	Voice of Experience	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Vee Lawnhurst; Charioteers	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Rubinoff; Virginia Rea	Recorded speaker
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Dance music	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:00	"Band Wagon": Kate Smith;	M. S. C. Alumni Night: speak-	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Cab Cal-	"Melody Treasure Hunt":
8:15	"Command Appearance";	ers and music	loway; Peter Lorre; Sheila	amateur song contest
8:30	Smith and Dale; Noble Kiser,	Rochester Philharmonic	Barrett; Eddie Conrad; Tom	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
8:45	Purdue coach	Orchestra concert, Jose	Howard; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
9:00	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Iturbi, conductor	Lanny Ross presents Show	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Norsemen Quartet	Boat: comedy; soloists;	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
9:30	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"America's Town Meeting of	Modern Choir; Al Good-	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
9:45	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	the Air": "Public Opinion	man's Orchestra; guests	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
10:00	"Then and Now": screen	and the Town Meeting	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	"Cafe Continental": music
10:15	players; soloist; orchestra	Idea"; speakers	Bob Burns; Gladys George;	Symphony Orchestra, Leon
10:30	Dramatized news	NBC Jamboree: variety	Warren William; Bruna	Barzin, conductor
10:45	Dramatized news	NBC Jamboree: variety	Castagna; chorus; orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:15	George Olsen's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Sport commentator	Bert Block's Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Al Kavelin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest speakers; soloists; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas."

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Flying Time": aviation sketch.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Radio in 1956": original sketch.

7:30 WNAC, Bill Cunningham, sport commentator.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra; piano duo; Grantland Rice, football talk.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Rhythm Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; vocal group.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": dramatic sketch; Dick Powell; Frances Langford, Anne Jamison; Raymond Paige's Orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars": Rosemarie Brancato; sketch; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WNAC (WEAF — National), Mobilization for Human Needs: address, President Roosevelt; Gerard Swope; Cleveland Orchestra.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Court of Honor": guest soloists; Shep Fields's Orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Football talk, Harold "Red" Grange.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pan-American Peace Conference program: speakers.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), San Francisco Opera Company in second act of "Rigoletto."

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Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Genesis - 50. Numbers - 36. Judges-21. Job-42. Psalms-150. Proverbs-31. Daniel-12. Matthew-28. Ephesians-6. Revelation-22.

2. Know, Snow, Slow, Slot, Slat, Seat, Seal, Sell, Self.

3.
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625)631938(1011.1008
    625
      693
      625
       688
       625
        630
        625
          5000
          5000
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The three zeros that must occur at the bottom show that the divisor is a multiple of 1000. (Further information on this problem on request.)

4. AM ends, four broken "promises," (Amends for broken promises).

5. There is no virtue in being a go-getter unless you are going after the right things.

The Cake That Was Almost a Success

Light, even texture—moist enough and with sufficient shortening — baked to the right tint of golden richness. But unless the flavor is exactly right the cake is not a success.

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Republicans Begin Work Of Salvaging

(Continued From Page 9)

Republican National Committee, publicly announced his approval of Governor Cross.

And, while not implemented with a majority, the Republican membership in the State Senate lacks only one member behind the Democratic majority. This minority can at least be vocal.

Swinging northward in New England, the Republican outlook becomes more encouraging.

G. O. P. Home Rule

New Hampshire, although it joined in President Roosevelt's victory parade, was the last state in the Union to do so, and it remained Republican today in its "home rule."

Republicans were chosen for Governor, for the United States Senate and for the state's two seats in the National House of Representatives.

Occupying one of the choicest positions on the Republican yardarms that still stood above the Democratic tidal wave was H. Styles Bridges, incumbent Governor of the state and now United States Senator-elect.

Born on a farm in Maine which George Washington had given his family for their services during the Revolution, young Bridges worked his way through college by milking cows. After graduation he got a job with the New Hampshire grange, became friendly with farmers all over the state and after a few years of public service was elected governor while yet only 35.

Definite Ideas

About a year and one half ago he became quite well known and popular in New England Young Republican groups because he offered some rather definite ideas as to how and why the Republican party and its appeal to voters should be altered.

Last spring the Young Republicans started a move to give Governor Bridges the vice-presidential nomination of his party. He made a tour of the principal eastern and middle western states where the election is traditionally supposed to hinge and talked with party leaders, and, it is notable, with party workers in the field.

Now that the election is over and the bars down somewhat on the heavy secrecy that surrounds certain phases of campaign strategy it is fair to relate that after Governor Bridges returned from this reconnoitering he told this writer he had good reason to believe he could have the vice-presidential designation if he wanted it.

He wasn't sure he wanted it. There was the matter of a platform and there was the matter of who was to direct the campaign and what appeals were to be put forth. Too, there was the question of ultimate success. Was it a favorable Republican year?

Mr. Bridges weighed these questions, went to Cleveland and nominated Col. Frank Knox for the post. Then he returned to New Hampshire, waged his own kind of a campaign, nosed out the Old Guardsman, George Moses, in the senatorial primaries and Tuesday triumphed in the national election although the State went for President Roosevelt.

The Big Wigs of the party, of course, know all this. His political sagacity was demonstrated to be vividly correct. Governor Bridges now has the opportunity to attract favorable attention to himself in the Senate, and so, today, is in almost unparalleled position to assume a commanding position in his party.

Stalwart Republican

In the big Webster's dictionary there is a separate definition for the word Stalwart. History records that James G. Blaine first used the word, to describe a certain kind of Republican, one who would stand for the party under all circumstances.

Mr. Blaine's home state of Maine proved its right to retain the title of Stalwart along with its neighbor state of Vermont. Both stood alone in the nation in their Republicanism.

Maine chose Republicans in the September state election and Vermont chose a Republican governor and sent back a Republican to the National House of Representatives. Democrats won only a few seats in the state Legislature.

So Republicans in New England today were not without their bright rays of hope.

There's No Guessing About It

No mystery about the future when a fellow has money in the bank. The young man of today, and the young woman, too, who expects to reach a higher standard of living must develop the habit of saving.

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"The Lighted Tower"

Ancient Coach Symbol of Railway Progress

Boston station exhibit recalls first trip by through train from Hub to Providence over 100 years ago along practically same route now traversed by streamlined expresses

It seems to have an irresistible appeal—that little wooden railway coach—on display in one corner of Boston's great South Station. There always is a group of persons gathered here, and no matter how many of the New Haven Railroad's crack streamlined trains arrive and depart, they do not attract as much attention as does this particular corner.

One of the original coaches of the first train to operate on the old Boston & Providence Railroad— is still in its original condition, and it savors of a romantic past.

Some look at it sad-eyed, others seem a bit puzzled, perhaps finding the great gap bridged from the little wooden car to the new all-steel streamlined trains too much for their imagination. Some gaze in rapt admiration and others laugh as though contemplating the obvious discomforts of top-hatted riders in the early days of railroading.

Train Makes Rail History

Over 100 years ago, a small group gathered near the wharves of India Point in Providence and eagerly watched with craned necks the approach of a strange object from the Northeast, an object puffing and belching forth great clouds of black smoke against the Seekonk sky line.

Then the first through steam train from Boston to Providence, R. I.—hauling four of these creaking wooden coaches—came to a wheezing halt. The terminus was near the old Tockwotten House—a famous Fox Point hostelry in Providence. The group of notables in top hats and adventurous women in hoop skirts and bonnets which peopled that scene would present an interesting spectacle in Boston's South Station today. That event signified the completion of a great feat of engineering, the end of the toll-gate and stage-coach era in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the beginning of a new chapter in the railroad history of the country.

Speed No Object

Engineers on the line over which this coach first operated were forbidden to make the 41-mile trip in less than 2½ hours. Now the Comet, crack streamlined train operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, makes the 41 miles in 41 minutes.

Some of the first rules for engineers that were in force on this road, printed below, appear a bit humorous today:

The Steam Boat train from PROVIDENCE will proceed with greatest care; The Conductor will keep a good look-out, sending one of his brakemen ahead to LOOK AROUND curves, if he has any doubt with respect to the vicinity of a train which may be expected approaching him. The conductor of this train is positively ordered not to leave a turn-out, if he has any reasonable expectation of meeting another train before he can reach the next turn-out, he will detain the train on a turn-out rather than run any risk whatever.

Trains will at all times move round curves slowly and with a good look-out; the engine bell will be rung at intervals of time, until the engine has passed from the curve on to the straight line.

Trips will be made in not less than two and a half hours.

Conductors will, when the train arrives at Seekonk, going to Providence, look out for a blue flag on the Tockwotten Hotel; and if one be displayed, the train will take the Seekonk turn-out, and remain there till the flag is lowered; and also the signal on the Wood House, at Indian Point; if the black board be across the staff, STOP, as the draw of the bridge is open.

Steam Replaces Horses

When the railroad was chartered June 22, 1831, it was intended that horses should be the motive power for the new line, but the idea soon was abandoned in favor of the locomotive. Simultaneously construction crews began work in Providence and Boston and worked until they had laid tracks to the banks of a deep ravine in Canton, Mass., which later was bridged by a viaduct.

So anxious were railroad officials to provide service to passengers while the viaduct was being built that trains were run from Providence and Boston to the viaduct, where passengers were transferred by stage coach around the ravine to board the train on the other side.

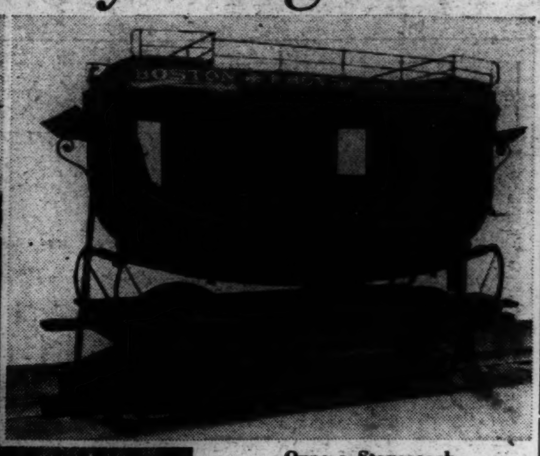
The original coaches, like the one on exhibition in Boston, were rebuilt stagecoach carriages, but the coaches used on the first through train were especially constructed. They were 15 feet long and 7 feet wide. The locomotive used on the first through run was the C. W. Whistler, built by Robert Stevenson in 1833. Its weight was about nine tons. Worthy of notice in the construction of the road was the use of wooden ties instead of blocks of stone which were then in general use on English railroads. Complete cost of construction was $3,370,270. Part of the line was double tracked in 1851.

Building of Viaduct

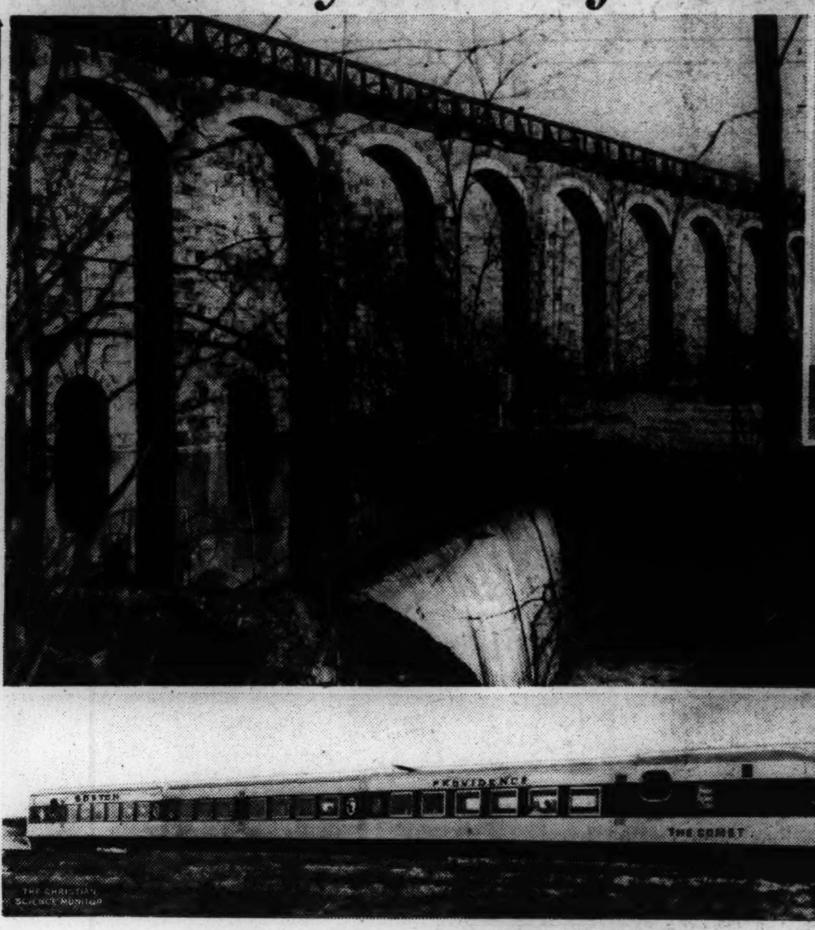
The building of the viaduct is a complete story in itself. Upon its completion hinged through service. Three West Pointers, William Gibbs McNeil, George W. Whistle and William Raymond Lee, were the engineers both for the viaduct and for the road.

Their plans for the viaduct were similar to those of bridges built in the early days of the Roman Empire. The span was built entirely of stone cut in near-by quarries and hauled by oxen. With the exception of cement reinforcements to its arches it stands today as it was constructed. The interior is hollow and across the top now there are double tracks instead of single. Trains continued to run on this road until the present main line from East Junction to the so-called Boston switch was built in 1847-1848. The Providence and Boston Railroad was the only one out of Boston to use the metric system of mileage and this still may be seen cut in some of the old milestones.

Countless numbers of persons have traveled practically the same route that the pioneering party took over a century ago, but with a comfort and speed that have increased with the years. No longer do flags fly from building tops to signal trains to wait at turnouts, no longer is a brakeman required to precede the engine around a curve, nor does the engineer carry several barrels of refuse to stop leaky boilers. They are a part of a past when all trains stopped at a spring near Sharon, Mass., to permit passengers to stretch their legs, get a drink of water and wash sooty faces.



Once a Stagecoach
Rebuilt to Run on Rails of Boston & Providence Line



Coaches Reveal Century of Progress
Upper—The Canton Viaduct of the New Haven Railroad
Lower—Streamlined, Diesel-Powered 'Comet'

The Popular Vote

By the Associated Press

LATEST returns on the popular vote, cast in Tuesday's election, are contained in the following tabulation. The figures, up to 1 p. m., Thursday, are not as yet complete in a number of the southern and western states. For purposes of comparison, the complete popular vote for the two major parties in 1928 and 1932 is given on the left.

1928		1932			1936		
Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	State	Roosevelt	Landon	Lemke
121,000	128,000	35,000	208,000	Alabama	149,023	22,960	56
53,000	39,000	36,000	79,000	Arizona	83,256	32,326	3,070
78,000	119,000	28,000	190,000	Arkansas	74,042	16,291	5
1,162,000	614,000	848,000	1,324,000	California	1,391,882	656,056	..
254,000	133,000	190,000	251,000	Colorado	209,911	135,339	2,795
297,000	252,000	288,000	282,000	Connecticut	381,374	278,110	23,002
69,000	37,000	57,000	54,000	Delaware	69,966	54,409	..
144,000	102,000	69,000	206,000	Florida	213,219	68,530	..
63,000	130,000	20,000	234,000	Georgia	243,880	34,533	142
100,000	53,000	71,000	109,000	Idaho	120,098	64,760	3,702
1,769,000	1,314,000	1,433,000	1,882,000	Illinois	2,254,511	1,536,785	71,578
848,000	563,000	677,000	862,000	Indiana	902,369	666,769	11,212
624,000	379,000	414,000	598,000	Iowa	579,096	457,699	15,593
514,000	193,000	349,000	424,000	Kansas	419,789	366,970	..
558,000	381,000	395,000	581,000	Kentucky	470,295	325,279	....
51,000	165,000	19,000	249,000	Louisiana	73,625	7,545	....
180,000	81,000	167,000	129,000	Maine	124,593	166,969	7,315
301,000	224,000	184,000	314,000	Maryland	387,125	229,125	....
776,000	793,000	737,000	800,000	Massachusetts	941,701	769,214	120,733
965,000	397,000	740,000	872,000	Michigan	965,964	669,838	58,214
561,000	396,000	364,000	601,000	Minnesota	539,148	275,153	53,666
27,000	125,000	5,000	140,000	Mississippi	21,683	713	....
834,000	663,000	565,000	1,025,000	Missouri	1,098,090	687,756	8,736
113,000	79,000	78,000	127,000	Montana	79,531	29,042	1,214
346,000	198,000	201,000	359,000	Nebraska	336,265	238,324	12,240
18,000	14,000	13,000	29,000	Nevada	20,307	8,119	....
115,000	81,000	104,000	101,000	New Hampshire	106,221	103,626	3,523
926,000	617,000	776,000	807,000	New Jersey	1,081,972	714,928	....
70,000	48,000	54,000	95,000	New Mexico	90,757	51,377	30
2,193,000	2,090,000	1,938,000	2,535,000	New York	3,257,349	2,149,033	....
349,000	287,000	208,000	498,000	North Carolina	465,541	132,695	....
131,000	107,000	72,000	178,000	North Dakota	65,877	30,527	11,840
1,628,000	864,000	1,228,000	1,302,000	Ohio	1,764,959	1,128,507	129,128
394,000	219,000	188,000	516,000	Oklahoma	416,830	200,291	....
205,000	109,000	136,000	214,000	Oregon	154,080	78,623	12,673
2,055,000	1,068,000	1,454,000	1,296,000	Pennsylvania	2,324,934	1,681,323	48,266
118,000	119,000	115,000	147,000	Rhode Island	166,667	124,816	18,201
3,000	63,000	2,000	102,000	South Carolina	83,987	1,346	....
158,000	103,000	99,000	183,000	South Dakota	155,204	119,645	7,663
195,000	167,000	127,000	260,000	Tennessee	308,312	131,510	168
367,000	341,000	98,000	760,000	Texas	420,484	57,212	1,385
95,000	81,000	85,000	117,000	Utah	143,659	63,912	438
90,000	44,000	79,000	56,000	Vermont	62,149	80,960	....
165,000	140,000	90,000	204,000	Virginia	233,391	96,723	162
336,000	157,000	209,000	353,000	Washington	254,962	121,133	3,570
376,000	264,000	331,000	405,000	West Virginia	429,849	277,086	....
544,000	450,000	348,000	707,000	Wisconsin	754,532	360,876	53,423
53,000	29,000	40,000	54,000	Wyoming	45,675	28,646	....
21,392,190	15,016,443	15,761,841	22,821,857	Totals	24,935,134	15,533,410	684,054

Absence of Liquor Brings Business To Cambridge Y. W. C. A. Restaurant

The Cambridge Y. W. C. A. restaurant, where liquor is not sold and where it never has been served, is doing an unusually good business since repeal, according to Miss Esther Latham, resident secretary of the "Y." It has contributed much to the support of the "Y" which is now conducting its annual campaign for $15,000 by Nov. 14 to meet the budget difference between its annual expense of $51,000 and its income of $36,000 from invested capital, from the restaurant and from various fees. The association receives no support from the Community Federation of Boston.

Despite the fact that the Y. W. C. A. is located in the crowded industrial section of Central square, where taverns abound, the public restaurant in the building is increasingly patronized by local business people. The reason for its success, Miss Latham believes, is good food and the absence of liquor. Usually more men than women are to be seen eating there, for a number of business executives reserve tables daily. Meals served during the current year have reached a total of 54,433.

Miss Latham told an interviewer that there is evidence of an upturn in business in the fact that for the first time in several years the demand for rooms exceeds the present accommodations of the Cambridge "Y." One-third of the applicants have had to be placed in approved rooms outside. Girls are coming to the city again because there are more jobs open. Rooms and board were provided for 109 permanent guests last year, and there were 929 transients.

During 1935-36, the Cambridge "Y" served 5842 women and girls who used the association building in Central Square, coming from Cambridge, Belmont, Winchester and neighboring towns. Vocational advice was given to 1378 girls and women. Although the "Y" does not compete with local employment agencies, it placed 69 girls in whole or part-time jobs as a result of personal interviews at guidance bureau. The total attendance at all activities was 78,101, an increase of 3000 over attendance the previous year.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 150 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Bangor—Sundays, Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29, 1:45 p. m.; Mondays, Nov. 9 and 23, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Providence—Friday, Nov. 6, 8:15 a. m.; Saturday, Nov. 28, 1:15 p. m.; Friday, Dec. 18, 8:15 a. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Marblehead Boys Give Roosevelt Model of Yacht

HYDE PARK, Nov. 5 (AP)—A model of the 1936 presidential vacation schooner Sewanna, constructed by seven boys of Marblehead, Mass., was presented to President Roosevelt yesterday at a ceremony at the Roosevelt estate here.

The model was built as a mark of appreciation for benefits received under the WPA arts and crafts program at Marblehead's recreation center, according to directors of the party, George W. Grader, state director of recreation, and Percy L. Martin, director of the Marblehead project.

The boys who built the model and who were received by Mr. Roosevelt were Donald Hamson, Harry Christensen, Stanley Atkins, Edward Creighton, Gibson Polley, all 14 years of age, and Eugene Amerault and Robert Nichols, 13.

The President, himself a builder of model boats, an ardent yachtsman, and a member of the Model Boat Club of America, said he was proud to get the new model for his collection.

Kelly, Lieutenant Governor, Ran as 'People's Candidate'

Francis E. Kelly, new Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, comes from Dorchester to Beacon Hill, despite the opposition at the polls of that established Republican, Leverett Saltonstall, and in spite of hostility from certain Democratic party leaders.

Last summer Mr. Kelly announced his intention of becoming "The People's Candidate." His entrance into the campaign was made as an independent Democrat, in defiance of the party's choice for Lieutenant Governor, Philip J. Philbin, who was endorsed at the pre-primary convention. To the general surprise of the Massachusetts electorate, the name Kelly had a plurality in the September primaries of 39,835.

Encouraged by this victory after a previous unsuccessful attempt at the primaries for the same office, Mr. Kelly campaigned vociferously and continuously to Nov. 3. He carried his fight without financial aid from the Democratic State Committee, with little recognition from that body, in open hostility to Governor Curley, and only by support of his Dorchester friends. His victory today, as he says himself, demands allegiance to only one group—the people.

Speaking of this rather independent allegiance, Mr. Kelly said today: "I made an independent campaign. Charlie Hurley refused to take sides at the convention and we have been friendly since my nomination. But I didn't get a cent from him or the state committee. It was all my own money except for the $5 and $10 bills that were handed to me by hardworking people. I didn't get a single contribution for my campaign over $10. My obligation is only to the people of the rank and file and to the laboring man."

Mr. Kelly's campaign is indicative of political legends for which Boston has long been famous—the city of rivalry between the Irish-Americans and the established Yankee aristocracy of Beacon Hill and Back Bay.

Mr. Kelly's opponent, Leverett Saltonstall, is a scion of one of the Bay State's oldest families. The name Saltonstall has been listed in the records of Massachusetts legislative procedure far longer than the day when the name Kelly wedged its way to the political forefront. Mr. Saltonstall comes from Newton; Mr. Kelly from Dorchester. Both names are true to their tradition. And particularly is this true of Mr. Kelly whose name is a political asset, who conducted a rather pugnacious campaign and who had that good fortune often necessary for political victory—a party sweep.

Massachusetts' new Lieutenant Governor, one of nine children, was born March 26, 1903. When he was a junior in English High School, at 15, his father passed on. With his two brothers he earned jointly $10 a week on a newspaper route. By financial support from a laundry route, which he built up from savings of his newspaper sales, Mr. Kelly went from high school to Suffolk Law School, from which he graduated with honors.

Mr. Kelly at once began the practice of law in both the state and federal courts. After a few years with a good record as a trial lawyer, his friends urged him to enter politics and in 1929 he won his first campaign for city council against Thomas McMahon, incumbent, by 55 votes. With John F. Dowd and Clement A. Norton he became one of the "three musketeers" in the council whom Governor Curley, then mayor, tried to defeat in 1931. That year, however, Mr. Kelly was reelected with a 2100 plurality over Representative Richard Garvey.

Two years later, when he was hesitant over his friends' pleas that he run for Mayor, Mr. Kelly, was defeated for re-election to the council by Martin Tobin by 334 votes. This defeat he attributes to his late entry into the campaign. In 1932 he ran for lieutenant governor and finished fourth in the primary, out of a list of eight candidates. These few are the only campaigns for public office in which he has participated.

GOP Rules Executive Council By Narrow Margin of 5 to 4

The Governor's Council, made Democratic by Gov. James M. Curley's tactics during the past two years, will return to the Republican column in 1937 and 1938 by the slim margin of one vote, late election results showed today.

Although Republicans had hoped to obtain a 7 to 2 majority, the results showed five Republicans and three Democrats elected to the council, with the victory of Francis E. Kelly, Democrat, in the contest for Lieutenant Governor providing the fourth Democratic vote.

Schuster Defeat Is Surprise

The major upset in pre-election forecasts was the defeat of Winfield A. Schuster, Republican, seeking reelection in the seventh councilor district. Mr. Schuster during the past two years has been the most consistent Curley baiter and at one time was considered potential Lieutenant Governor material. He was defeated by Charles J. O'Connor, Democrat, who has been Mr. Schuster's frequent opponent.

It is believed the labor trouble at the Schuster mills did not help Mr. Schuster's re-election cause. In fact, some contend this may be the reason for his defeat.

Recount Possible

Daniel H. Coakley, a kingpin in the Curley Administration, was reelected from the fourth district. His major opponent was Robert E. Bigney, Republican. The third Democrat elected was Edward T. Collins, Springfield, from the eighth district. The losing Republican was George A. Bacon. A recount is possible in this district because Mr. Collins' margin was less than 1000 votes.

Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, and Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, Republicans, were re-elected by comfortable margins. Eugene A. F. Burnett, a former Republican member of the council, made a strong comeback in the sixth district, defeating the present Democratic incumbent, James J. Brennan, by 7500 votes.

Bayard Tuckerman Jr., Republican, overthrew the Democratic incumbent, William G. Hennessey, in the fifth district by 1800 votes.

Councilor Philip J. Russell, Democrat, was defeated by Edgar S. Lindsay, Republican, in the first district. The margin was 10,000 votes.

Hillsborough Lists 9.86 P. C. on Relief, Highest N. H. Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5—Hillsborough county, which includes the city of Manchester, with 13,822, or 9.86 per cent of its population, on relief, ranks the highest in New Hampshire either in actual cases or by percentage.

Belknap county with 9.10 per cent ranks second; Coos county with 9.65 per cent, third; Rockingham county, 4.58 per cent, fourth; Sullivan county, 4.23 per cent, fifth; Carroll county, 4.21 per cent, sixth; Cheshire county, 4.18 per cent, seventh; Strafford county, 3.67 per cent, eighth; and Grafton county, 3.65, ninth.

Figures for the state as a whole show that at the end of September, 6.9 per cent of the population of the Granite State were on relief as contrasted with 6.66 per cent for August. Persons on relief amounted to 31,132.

Medford Election Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 5—Although the city charter of Medford allows the aldermen to conduct a special election to fill a vacancy, it is doubtful if the board this year will take advantage of its right to fill the alderman-at-large post made vacant by the passing of George A. Bonney. A special election would cost approximately $5000, and in the interests of economy it is felt would be unwise.

Loan to Somerville Of $75,000 Approved

The State Emergency Finance Board has approved a loan of $75,000, requested by Mayor Leslie E. Knox of Somerville and authorized by vote of the aldermen, for federal projects. The Finance Board has delayed approval of an equal amount asked by the city government.

Former Mayor James E. Hagan had asked the board to examine carefully the tax title bond issue "in the interest of the taxpayers and citizens as the amount is extreme." He further declared, "Last year the WPA expenses for the year averaged $1000 per day for 2700 men and women, and this year the daily average is well over $2000 per day for several hundred less employees."

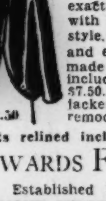
Mayor Knox stated this morning the $150,000 if all passed by the state board would keep 1800 men and women busy through the winter and put from 100 to 300 more at work.

Wires to Go Underground

Continuing a general beautifying program, in removing unsightly wires and poles along Massachusetts avenue in Arlington, the Edison Illuminating Company has received permission from the selectmen and public works department to construct and maintain underground conduits and manholes with the necessary wires and cables under the surface of Massachusetts avenue from Central street to Grove street. Construction will start immediately.

STARRING FUR CAPES
From Your Fur Coat

Fur capes fashioned by Edwards the Furrier, are playing a leading role this season . . . with suits, coats, dresses and evening gowns. With every appearance they steal the show . . . winning the applause of the most exacting fashion critics with their dramatic style, fine workmanship, and economy. Fur capes made from your old furs, including lining, for only $7.50. Stunning fur jackets, $15. Fur coats remodelled, $20.



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Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers*

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

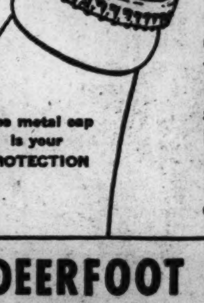
Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Nov. 6	Cherbourg	Nov. 12	Nov. 6, 1:00 pm	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Nov. 7	Plymouth	Nov. 14	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 3:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 8:30 pm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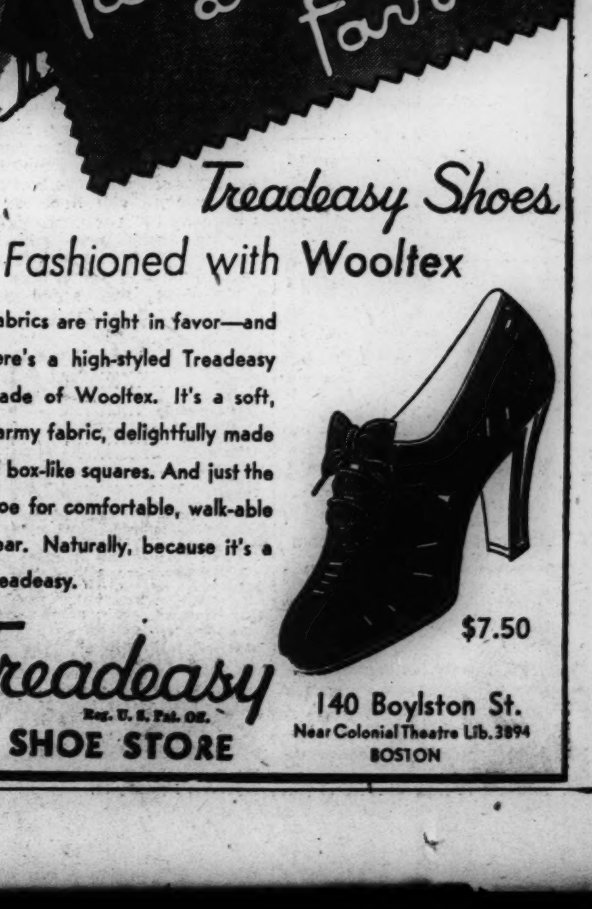

Treadeasy Shoes
Fashioned with Wooltex

Fabrics are right in favor—and here's a high-styled Treadeasy made of Wooltex. It's a soft, warmy fabric, delightfully made of box-like squares. And just the shoe for comfortable, walk-able wear. Naturally, because it's a Treadeasy.

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SHOE STORE

140 Boylston St.
Near Colonial Theatre Lib. 3894
BOSTON

Burleigh Grimes Will Try to Handle Dodgers—Hockey Season Under Way Tonight

Pro Hockey League Opens Play Tonight

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The lengthy quest for the National Hockey League championship and final, or anti-climax honors, the Stanley Cup, opens tonight in Chicago and Toronto At least the schedule calls for the Detroit Red Wings to play the Maple Leafs and the New York Americans to face the Chicago Black Hawks.

The last game necessarily must be qualified since reports state impending difficulties which may turn to legal query regarding the operation of the "Amerks" under league guidance with Frank Calder, league prexy, as new president of the team. If that is properly ironed out the game will go on.

In the event that you do not recall the hectic finish of last year it might be well to mention that the Red Wings are the Stanley Cup holders (world champions) and the Leafs are National League champions. The Leafs won their honor at the expense of the Bruins and then lost out to these same Red Wings in the anti-climax series for the Stanley Cup.

Not Changed Much

Those Leafs have not changed so very much in personnel despite the cry of Manager Conny Smythe, last year, that new faces would permeate the lineup. It is true that two veterans of long standing are gone and another is having a battle to hold his position. The absentees are "Handy" Andy Blair, now with Chicago, and Joe Primeau, stylish center, who has retired.

The veteran in question is George Hainsworth goalie. Smythe bought Walter "Turk" Broda from Detroit and the youngster is pressing Hainsworth, although it is difficult to displace veteran goalies. In the background, needing more experience, is Phil Stein, the Syracuse netminder and property of the Leafs, who is being schooled by Eddie Powers.

New men on the Leafs are Jimmy Fowler, defenseman from Syracuse, Reg Hamilton and Jimmy Church, also defensemen, with the last two likely to go back to the Syracuse farm. Sylvanus Apps, Hamilton amateur last year, has caught the eye of Smythe and is battling Jack Shill, former Cub, for the center post between Chuch Conacher and Harvey Jackson. Most of the others are veterans, or at least have made appearances here in Boston such as King Clancy, Red Horner, Happy Day, Nick Metz, Art Jackson, Pep Kelly, Frank Finnigan, Bill Thoms, Buzz Boll and Bob Davidson.

Veterans on Wings

Red Wings, too, despite training camp news of promising recruits, are sticking largely to veterans with Norm Smith in goal, Scotty Bowman, Ebbie Goodfellow, Doug Young and Bucko McDonald on defense. The centers are Marty Barry, Gosh Pettinger, Wally Kilrea and possibly either Don Deacon or Mickey Drouillard from Olympics. On right wing is Larry Aurie, Hec Kilrea and Red Kelly, with Herb Lewis, Syd Howe and Vic Sorrell on the left side. Three other youngsters who tried out are likely to go to Pittsburgh for seasoning, Johnny Sherf, Harold Mackie and Modern Bruneteau.

Americans, of course, will miss Joe Jerwa, now with the Bruins, and Nels Stewart, unsigned. The team probably will line up with Roy Worters in goal as usual; Al Murday and Allan Shields, the latter obtained from Maroons, on defense, with Art Chapman in center; Dave Schriner on left wing and Lorne Carr on right. Other defensemen are Red Doran, Jeff Kalbfleisch and Johnny Gallagher, the latter on trial from Detroit.

Most likely of the alternate forwards are Joe Lamb, Tommy Anderson, Eddie Wiseman, Hal Cotton, Harry Oliver, Happy Emms and Lloyd Jackson. Manager Red Dutton plans to retire from activity this season and operate from the bench.

Galbraith Helped Hawks

Chicago is managed and coached again by Clem Loughlin, with coaching assistance from Perk Galbraith, former Bruin veteran. Mike Karakas, brilliant rookie goalie last year, becomes a veteran this season. The defense will be made up of Earl Seibert, Marty Burke, Alex Levinsky and Art Wiebe.

The forward lines will see Andy Blair placed somewhere with the veterans Mush March, Doc Romnes, Paul Thompson, Wildore Larochelle, Bill Kendall, Glenn Brydson, Tommy Cook, Johnny Gottselig, Donnie McFadyen and Louis Trudell, leaving no opening for new faces. One or two may be dropped and possibly Galbraith will serve Chicago interests by managing Hibbing as a "farm" for the Hawks.

All other teams excepting Montreal Maroons will see action over the week-end with Bruins at Canadiens, Saturday, and Rangers at Detroit, Sunday. Maroons open on home ice Tuesday, Nov. 10, with Rangers invading. The Bruins open their home stand, Sunday, Nov. 15, with Canadiens for opponents.

Basketball at B. U.

Nine basketball players reported to Coach Merrill Collard at the Boston University Gymnasium, St. Botolph Street, last night. Other candidates, including Russ Lawry and Sol Nechtem, are members of the football squad.

Pro Hockey Results

Montreal 3, Boston 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

NEXT TUES. EVE. JORDAN HALL
Boston Debut: Piano Recital. STANLEY
FLETCHER

CAMBRIDGE, MASS

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
THURSDAY - FRIDAY - SATURDAY
"Two in a Crowd"
JOAN BENNETT
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"
IAN HUNTER
HARVARD SQUARE, KIRKLAND 4580

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc
presents
William Gaxton :: Kitty Carlisle
in Erik Charell's
White Horse Inn
CENTER Theater, 49th St and 6 Av. New York City
Eves 8:30—55c to $3.85 Mats. Tues.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

N. E. Sidelines

COACH AL McCOY of Northeastern will take only 28 Husky football players to Manchester, N. H., for the St. Anselm's game on Saturday. This will be the smallest group to make a trip this year. Northeastern will rely upon their regulars and first-string replacements to take care of assignments against the Hawks.

* * *

The coaches have been giving the squad numerous new plays which are designed to completely fool the St. Anselm eleven. Coach McCoy realizes that if his team is to emerge victorious he must resort to deception as the main feature of his attack.

* * *

According to McCoy's plan last night every member of the Northeastern backfield will throw passes against St. Anselm on Saturday. Further, the Huskies will use single and double wingback formations, short-kick formation, regular kick formation, and spread formation. There might even be a variation of the triple wingback.

* * *

Boston University finishes up its major practice sessions in preparation for Rutgers at New Jersey Saturday. The Terriers will go into this game as the favored eleven. A Pat Hanley B. U. team has never been able to beat the Scarlets, losing two years ago 52-0, and last year, 12-6. The Terrier gridmen have bene confident all week that it will be a different story this year.

* * *

Coach Hanley announced last night that 20 players will make the trip, including Ray Maddocks, injured member of the squad since the beginning of the season. Maddocks, in fact, will not play any more games for B. U., and although this is the case, because of his interest in the team Hanley has decided to let him watch the Rutgers game from the Terrier bench as a reward for his loyalty and faithfulness to the squad.

* * *

From all pre-game predictions at the Harvard Stadium Saturday, between Coach Dick Harlow's boys and those hailing from Virginia, the air will be filled with footballs. Reports from the South say that this Virginia team is a clever forward-passing unit, and it will be on these aerial bombs that the southerners will rely to set Harvard back on its haunches.

Dartmouth Leads Ivy Grid League; Army Is Second

NEW YORK, Nov 5 (AP)—With three victories under their belts, the Dartmouth football Indians lead the "Ivy College League" and appear to stand at least a 50-50 chance of capturing their three remaining games, duplicating Princeton's 1935 all-conquering "league" record.

The Hanover tribesmen already have accounted for the scalps of Harvard, Brown, Yale, winning by an aggregate score of 71 to 14, and, starting Saturday, will meet Columbia, Cornell and Princeton on successive Saturdays.

Columbia and Princeton tripped up the Indians in their last two games a year ago after they had knocked off four straight opponents. Coach Earl Blaik's Indians appear stronger than last year while Princeton has been moving like a shadow of the unbeaten 1935 eleven and Columbia is sorely lacking in reserve material.

Army, which plays an abbreviated "league" schedule of only three games, also is undefeated in its first two starts, with victories over Columbia and Harvard. The soldiers' final opponent will be their service rivals, the Navy midshipmen.

Yale and Penn are tied for third place with three victories and one defeat each. From a league standpoint, both are vastly improved over last year, when the Elis broke even in their first four games and Penn dropped three of her first four.

With only Cornell remaining on her league schedule, the best batting average Penn can hope to attain is an even 800 per cent. Yale's remaining assignment is much tougher, with Brown, Princeton and Harvard coming up in that order. A victorious finish would give the Blues an average of .857. The group standing:

	Won	Tied	Lost
Dartmouth	3	0	0
Army	2	0	0
Yale	3	0	1
Pennsylvania	3	0	1
Columbia	1	0	1
Princeton	1	1	1
Harvard	0	1	2
Cornell	0	0	2
Navy	0	0	3
Brown	0	0	3

The remaining league schedule follows: Dartmouth—Columbia, Cornell, Princeton; Army—Navy; Yale—Brown, Princeton, Harvard; Pennsylvania—Cornell; Columbia—Dartmouth; Princeton—Cornell, Yale, Dartmouth; Harvard—Navy, Yale; Cornell—Princeton, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania; Navy—Harvard, Army; Brown—None.

Irish Players Win

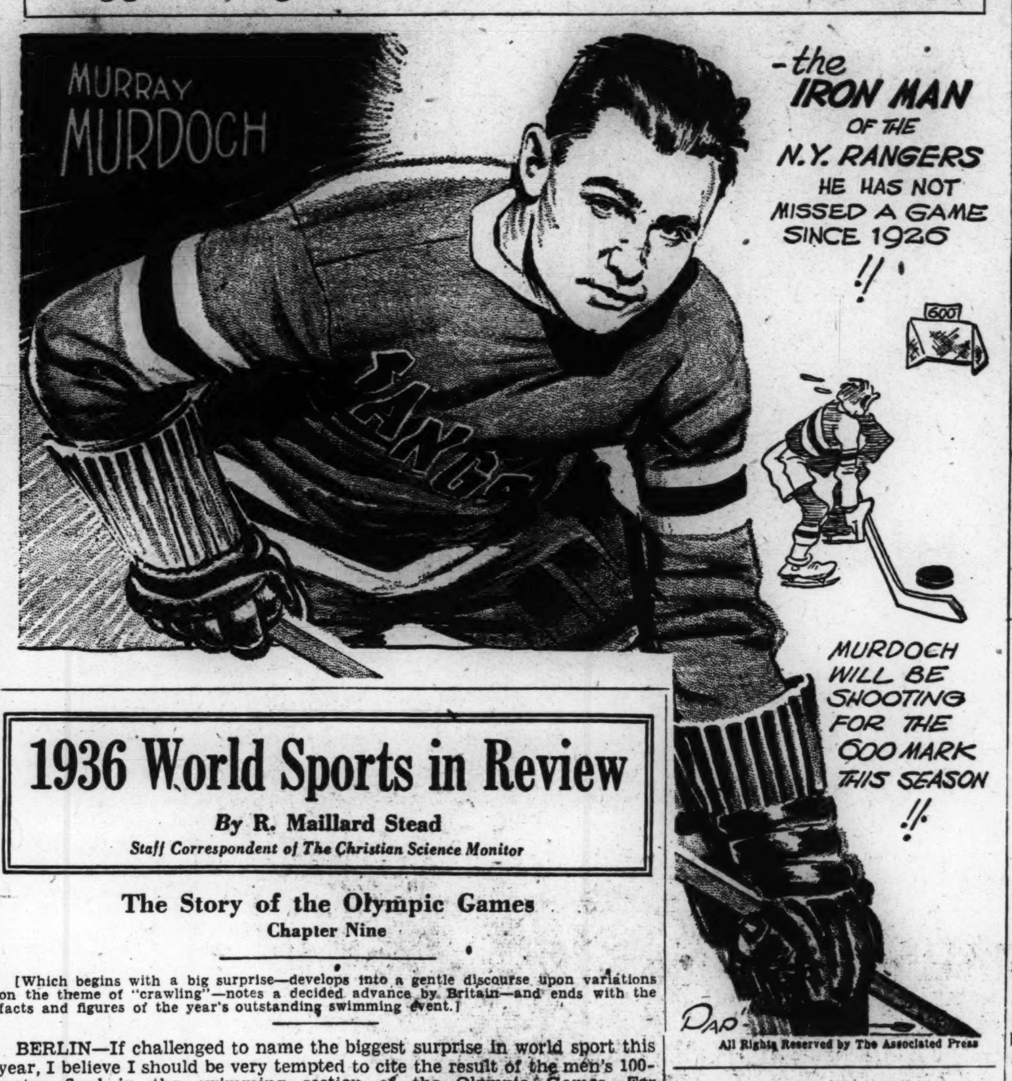
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—The touring Irish women's field hockey team yesterday beat the Worcester Hockey Club, 16 to 0.

College Cross-Country

N. Y. U. 18, C. C. N. Y. 37.
Syracuse 19, Army 36.

Rugged Ranger - - - ***—By Pap'***


MURRAY MURDOCH
-the IRON MAN OF THE N.Y. RANGERS HE HAS NOT MISSED A GAME SINCE 1926 !!
600
MURDOCH WILL BE SHOOTING FOR THE 600 MARK THIS SEASON !!
PAP'

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1936 World Sports in Review

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Story of the Olympic Games
Chapter Nine

[Which begins with a big surprise—develops into a gentle discourse upon variations on the theme of "crawling"—notes a decided advance by Britain—and ends with the facts and figures of the year's outstanding swimming event.]

BERLIN—If challenged to name the biggest surprise in world sport this year, I believe I should be very tempted to cite the result of the men's 100-meter final in the swimming section of the Olympic Games. For that race Peter Fick, of the U. S. A., was accounted the only really serious menace to the three Japanese stars, Yuso Arai and Taguchi. So they watched him very closely. And, while they were doing that, a lithe "streamlined" Hungarian speedster, with a very stylish crawl, came up from behind and beat them to it down the last length of the pool. Thus, through Ferenc Csik, the Olympic 100-meter championship was restored to Europe after a lapse of 32 years.

The last previous European Olympic sprint victor for swimming was also a Hungarian—Z. Halmay, who won the 100-yard race at St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904. His time, which makes an interesting contrast with modern speeds, was 1m. 2.8s. Hungary, indeed, has supplied three out of the four European winners to date—Csik, this year, Halmay, and Hajos aat Athens in 1896. Hajos's time was 1m. 22.2s! In 1900 the race went to an Englishman—J. A. Jarvis—in 1m. 16.4s.

Bi-Lateral Breather

Students of swimming technique will note with interest that Csik is what is termed a bi-lateral breather. That is to say, his respiration is effected when his head is turned to the right as well as when it is turned to the left. This method is often criticized, and it is contended that a better plan is to breathe only when the head is turned a certain way.

This was only one of the many technical considerations prompted anew by the Games here. Another source of discussion wa sthe crawl stroke, or rather the various "national" interpretations put upon it by Americans, Japanese and Europeans. Basically these people are, of course, all using the same mode of propulsion, though there may be superficial differences of style; and to me the superiority of the best Japanese and Americans (generally speaking) is explained by the fact that their leg-work is more flexible and vigorous, maintaining a ceaseless thresh.

Not Easily Analyzed

Swimming strokes are not easy things to analyze. And even among keen observers a sharp difference exists as to whether the Japanese and American styles of crawl really differ from one another at all. It would almost seem that the variations are individual as each man, Japanese or American, arrives, with the aid of his coach or coaches, at the compromises of detail which enable him to utilize his physical assets to the full.

Some, like Jack Medica, the great American crack, appear to gain enormous propulsive power from their arms, while others—Uta, of Japan, for example—seem to use their arms chiefly as apparatus for steering. And fashions in style are changing all the time. At Los Angeles in 1932 the bent-arm crawl was in vogue. Now, in the best company, one encounters it less and less.

So it is not, apparently, to any new developments of technique that we must turn for the explanation why America and Japan are superior to the other European nations. Rather is it to better methods of training and a greater willingness to work, work and work again upon small but important points until something near perfection of the style adopted has been acquired and everything calculated to impair efficiency has been eradicated. Britishers, as a whole, are notoriously reluctant to do this, and in matters which call for a high degree of specialization they do not cut a conspicuous figure. As witness their eclipse in postwar Olympic field events, swimming and diving.

Are Advancing Standards

I would not imply for a moment that Britishers are not advancing their national standard. The Olympic results here show most emphatically that they are doing so. Indeed, they have actually done so very considerably. For the men's relay team returned a time 15 whole whole seconds faster than the Olympic record set up by America when the games were last held in Europe—at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1928. And an Englishman took a heat of the 400-meter race in a time seven seconds faster than the Olympic record that Johnny Weissmuller put up in 1924. And the same swimmer covered 1500 meters in 8.8s. faster than Andrew Charlton did when he set up an Olympic record for the distance in 1924. These are proofs positive of improvement.

In the matter of speed swimming Japan is still the supreme nation; but, if we throw in diving as well, America emerges as the champion for 1936. In the Olympic Games no official award of points is made to determine the order of merit among the nations—for good and sufficient reasons—so I have put together one of my own to show how the various countries that provided finalists would have fared if points had been awarded on the basis of 10 for a victory, five for a second place, four for a third, three for a fourth and so on down to one for a sixth. This is how it all works out:

	Places						
Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	Pts.
United States	4	5	1	3	2	1	83
Japan	3	2	5	3	3	2	77
Germany		1	1	1	3	2	20
Hungary	1		1				14
France				1		1	4
Great Britain						2	2

Looking at the Olympic results (which will appear on the sports page tomorrow) you cannot quite realize how closely America's stars were pressed in the highboard diving championship this year. Johann Weiss, the German diver, who has been assiduously coached by the well-known American professional, "Dutch" Smith, was in process of giving a splendid display when he failed most unfortunately to go straight up into a hand-stand for a hand balance, cut through, and Isander dive. The tariff value of this dive is 2.2 and Weiss's false start caused the judges to mark him on a scale with a seven points, instead of 10 points, maximum. At the end his total was 110.15 against the victor's 113.58.

German Divers Well Trained

The German divers, like all the other German participants in the games, were excellently trained and more successful than ever before. Two of them were placed in the first six in both the highboard and springboard competitions. The Americans, as usual, were wonderfully consistent in the production of the best technique.

I suppose we can hardly leave a discussion of 1936 swimming without some reference to that remarkable form of breast-stroke, the "butterfly." Whether this should be permitted in international competition—whether, in point of fact, it really is a breaststroke—is a topic still very much under discussion. This flailing business looks like a speed-producer, but the cold facts seem to show that it is (at present, at any rate) a less effective mode of progress than the orthodox method.

Four-Cornered Battle Expected In Cross-Country

While Andrew "Hawk" Zamparelli, talented Northeastern sophomore, is expected to spreadeagle the field in the twenty-fourth annual New England intercollegiate cross-country run at Franklin field, Boston, on Monday, a four-corned battle for the team title among Holy Cross, Rhode Island, Northeastern, and defending Maine will be the feature as 15 colleges send entries to the starting line.

Total varsity entries number 157, according to the list released by Secretary Ed Parsons of Northeastern, and of that group, 36 runners finished well up in either the freshman or varsity races last year. Colleges sending men are Bates, B. U., Bowdoin, Colby, Connecticut State, Holy Cross, Maine, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Massachusetts State, Springfield, Tufts, Tech, Rhode Island, and Amherst.

Bill Hunnewell, Maine flier who won the crown last year and finished second to Olympian Cliff Veysey of Colby in 1934, is back for another try, but Zamparelli will be favored. The Northeastern harrier won the national junior 10,000-meter championship at Philadelphia last year and two weeks ago captured the New England A. A. A. A. cross-country championship. He has been undefeated this season.

Holy Cross, which has not been in the N. E. competition for several years, has an unusually strong team this season and will make a real battle for the crown. Middle distance men from its crack track outfit include Chris Molloy, Carroll O'Connor, Bill Sullivan, Bill O'Connell, and Tom O'Connor.

Sky-Raiding 'Raider'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Whitey" Jaeger, Flashy Colgate Back

He Is One of Andy Kerr's Protégés Who Catch and Toss Forwards and Laterals With Ease. Colgate, Recent Victor Over Army, Faces Holy Cross at Worcester, Saturday

Burleigh Grimes Back in Majors As Dodger Pilot

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Burleigh Grimes, the old moistball pitcher, brings his stubble beard and "old school" baseball tactics back to the National League next season, this time in the role of manager. For rough old Burleigh, one of the game's hardest losers during his long stretch in a major league uniform, has been appointed successor to Casey Stengel as pilot of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Grimes brings with him a successful—almost dynamic—minor league managerial record. He piloted the Louisville club through a winning American Association campaign in 1936, displaying amazing ability to get the most out of ball players at his disposal. Observers say the entire Louisville team radiated the old "Grimes hustle" that is well remembered throughout the National, and even American, leagues. In 1935 he managed Bloomington in the Three-I circuit. If Burleigh had a weakness in minor league company, it was his almost daily arguments with umpires. He was ordered out of more than 20 games last season.

As a moistball pitcher in the majors, Grimes established a truly amazing record. His first full season was spent with the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1916, and until he was handed his unconditional release by the same club on Oct. 11, 1934, the veteran right-hander had an unbroken string of 18 consecutive years under the major league banner. The Detroit Tigers gave him a brief trial in 1913, but turned him back labeled not ready. After he finally established himself in the majors, he made stops with the Dodgers, New York Giants, St. Louis Cardinals, Chicago Cubs, back to the Cards, New York Yankees and finally, back to the Pirates.

Nine years of Grimes' mound career, and probably his most effective, were spent with Brooklyn. From 1918 through 1926 he won 158 games and lost 121 for the rabid Flatbush rooters. Burleigh was always popular at Ebbets Field, even when he went there in an enemy uniform. Dodger fans like "fighters" and Grimes answers that requirement in every espect. If nothing else, the 1937 Dodgers will be a hustling gang of ball players. Their new leader will not tolerate loafers.

Grimes will have a real job on his hands in Flatbush. Managers usually do. Stengel had the Dodgers traveling at a fast pace during the latter half of the most recent campaign, despite reports of very little or no co-operation from the club's front office. Only the Giants maintained a faster pace from the middle of July until the finish. Yet, Casey is out of work.

Unless the new Dodger pilot gets the proper help from club officials, he cannot expect to improve upon Stengel's record. However, if the Burleigh Grimes of 1936 is the same fellow who fought through 18 successive big league campaigns, it is our opinion that he will find a way to get the necessary co-operation—or else. At least, he is starting off with the backing of the fans.

Gutowsky Second In Ground Gaining

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Picking up 137 yards in his last start, Ace Gutowsky, former Oklahoma City University star now with the Detroit Lions, has moved into second place in the race for the individual ground-gaining championship of the National Professional League.

Gutowsky's total of 460 yards is 165 yards more than he made all last season when he finished tenth in the final standings. Tuffy Leemans, sensational rookie with the New York Giants, still paces the field with 575 yards. Cliff Battles of Boston dropped back to third place with 389 yards.

Jack Manders of the Chicago Bears and Ralph Kercheval of Brooklyn, are tied for the lead in points, each with 30. They also set the pace in field goals, each with five, one more than Armond Niccolai of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Second in the scoring table is Riley Smith, former Alabama quarterback now with Boston, with 25 points, one more than Bill Hewitt of the Bears, Don Hutson of Green Bay, and Battles.

Ed Matesic of Pittsburgh still leads the passers with 51 completions in 97 attempts. Ed Danowski of the Giants is close behind with 34 in 69. Hutson leads the pass receivers with 16 catches for 263 yards.

H-P-Y Harriers Race Tomorrow

Harvard, Princeton and Yale will compete in a triangular cross-country meet at New Haven tomorrow afternoon. This race alternates among the home courses of the three colleges, and the score will be made on a basis of three dual meets, Harvard meeting Yale, Yale meeting Princeton and Harvard meeting Princeton.

This will be the fifth triangular meet among Harvard, Princeton and Yale, Harvard having won three meets from Yale and four from Princeton. Back in 1932 Harvard defeated Princeton 20-43 and Yale 25-38, but in 1933 Yale defeated Harvard 28-30 and Harvard defeated Princeton 20-42. A year ago Harvard won from Yale by a score of 25-30 and from Princeton by the same score. In 1934, the scores were Harvard 25, Yale 32. Harvard 14, Princeton 54.

Tech Rowing Schedule

Massachusetts Technology oarsmen open their 1937 season on April 24, competing in the Compton Cup race against Princeton and Harvard at Princeton. Other dates follow: May 1—open; 8—Columbia, Harvard and M. I. T. on the Charles River; 15—Syracuse, Cornell, Harvard and M. I. T. on the Charles. The Rowe Gold Cup competition will not be held on Lake Quinsigamond next April unless a third crew accepts an invitation to row against Yale and M. I. T. sweepswingers.

College Soccer Results

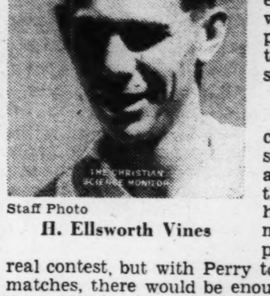
Lafayette 1, Army 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Professional Tennis This Winter

WHETHER or not the United States sees another tour of professional lawn tennis players this winter undoubtedly rests on what course Fred J. Perry, United States and British amateur champion, pursues. Last winter saw the leading professionals giving indoor exhibitions in America, but they failed to attract the gate which was expected or is necessary to make them a financial success. As making money is the main object of professional sports, it is easy to realize that the promoters of those matches are not anxious to run any more unless something can be done to bring back a financial profit. This can only be accomplished by adding a new star or two to the troupe which does the touring. In past years this has been done, but last year there was no player of enough prominence signed, and the result was that tennis followers were not willing to pay good money to see matches between the players that they had been going to see in previous years.



Staff Photo

H. Ellsworth Vines

Perry Would Answer Problem

The signature of Perry to a professional contract would bring these tours back to the standing which they had two or three years ago. It would have the same effect as did the acquisition of Ellsworth Vines the year he joined the so-called Tilden troupe. As matters are today there is no player in the professional ranks who can give Vines a real contest, but with Perry to battle against him in the feature singles matches, there would be enough hard-fought tennis and color to make the exhibitions paying affairs. Up to the present time Perry has turned a deaf ear to all offers, and some of them have been very alluring. He has saved his amateur standing that he might help his country defend the Davis Cup. But now the time has come when he must make a decision, as he is at the peak of his game and his value as a professional player is also at its top.

Settling in America

Right now Perry is in New York. He recently resigned his position with a British sporting goods company, bought a house in California, and is to remain in the United States during the coming winter at least. This will not only prevent his making his anticipated trip to Australia as in the past few years, but it will leave him in this country open to some form of business engagement. Under such conditions, it will not surprise anyone if the famous champion decides to accept a professional contract, and, if he does, it will mean that the matches between him and Vines will prove to be popular enough to put professional tennis exhibitions back on a good financial basis. They would also go quite a ways toward settling just who is the best men's singles lawn tennis player in the world today.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Only a Gipsy Girl

By May Wynne

Pernillia Lee, known as Penny, a gipsy girl who lived in a London tenement house, met Aline Grant, a Guider, just as our story opened. Staying to help her new friend, an American, conduct her first English company meeting, Penny displeased her stepmother, and was turned out of her home. Aline Grant recommended her for a maid's post on a farm in Kent, so she gave up her factory work, said good-by to a few friends and prepared to leave for the country.

Chapter Three

"I CAME good and early, Miss Grant," said a very demure Penny next day, when she arrived at Aline Grant's flat. "Liza was taking her kids to see their granddad, so I came a'ong. No one in Latimer street knows where I am. Some of 'em is still looking for me!"

Aline laughed good-naturedly.

"Come right in, Penny," she said. "We shan't be starting for another hour."

Penny sighed contentedly as she looked about her. The dainty flat, with its soft draperies and bowls of flowers, pleased her.

"It's like a house in the pictures," she said. "I wish I'd been born a lady; it must feel fine to live in a place like this, and eat lovely dinners, and have a servant to wait on you."

Aline's thoughts ran to Latimer street, with its overcrowded hovels.

"I'm glad you've come away, Penny," she said. "You'll love Heathways Farm. I believe Mrs. Evans has children, too; it will be a new life for you."

At the End of the Journey

Mrs. Evans proved to be a lean, angular woman, who eyed Penny somewhat suspiciously, but she spoke kindly enough.

"I'm sure I can trust your judgment, Miss Grant," she said. "Miss Cosways at the Manor has told me about your work, and no one could help admiring a young lady for going down to them slums and bringing innocent children out of them.

"Here, Marion, show Penny her room, and when she's taken off her hat and coat, you can tell her where to find the tea things in the kitchen. It's as well to make her useful at once."

"I'm sure Penny will love to be useful," smiled Aline, while Penny looked in admiration at the prettily dressed girl who had come into the sitting-room.

Fair as a fairy, that was Penny's thought, and certainly Marion was a pretty, blue-eyed English girl enough.

As she beckoned her to follow, Marion made a queer little face, and Penny, taking it as a sign of comradeship, did the same. Evidently this mute "reply" was unexpected, for Miss Marion immediately stalked ahead with her chin in the air, while Penny followed, feeling decidedly perplexed. Possibly country girls had different ways from those in town.

The tiny room under the thatch was clean and neat. There was a blue cover on the bed, and a looking-glass on the chest-of-drawers.

Penny set her case down and asked who she was to share the room with.

Marion stared.

"It's your room," she said. "You don't suppose two people could get in here. But I forgot! You come from the slums. You won't like the country—London girls never do. It's too dull for them. You'll want to be going to the movies and the fried fish shops, and you'll go back."

Penny was not slow at understanding.

"No, I won't," she retorted. "I don't believe you want me here, but I don't care. I'll stay till I'm thrown out. I've never had a room to myself—never. I've never been in a house like this—never. But I'll do my best to work and please every one, so you might as well be a sport and show me how.

"Miss Aline, she's a proper sport. I helped her with the Guides. I'll help you, any way you like, if you'll be a sport too."

Penny's voice trembled in her eagerness. It was, to her, a desperate appeal for a fair chance, but Marion only turned toward the door.

"There won't be any way in which you can help me," she replied. "Of course there are lots of things you'll have to do, because you are the servant here, but that's different."

Penny crimsoned. She had met girls at the factory like this; girls who had nice homes of their own and who belonged to clubs and learned the piano. They, too, had sneered at her and the inhabitants of Latimer Street. But she hadn't troubled about those girls. Here, however, it was different. She had thrilled at the sight of someone of her own age, someone so pretty and dainty, too. But now everything had changed.

Leave-Taking

When she went downstairs again it was to find Aline Grant just about to leave.

"I shall be coming to see Miss Cosways soon," Aline said in her kind voice, "and when I do I will come round to see you. I expect I shall find that you have turned into a real country girl!"

Penny's eyes filled with tears. For one moment she felt a wild desire to cling to Aline and implore her to take her back to Rube and Dinah and all the rough friendliness of Latimer street. But that would be letting her friend down. So instead she stood very straight, smiling through her tears.

"I'll do my best, Miss Aline," she said.

Just as Aline Grant left the farm a big boy came bouncing in. He looked older than Rube though he was only 15. At his heels was an Irish terrier.

He stared hard at Penny, and then grinned.

"Hello, kid," he said cheerily. "Are you the new slavey? That's O. K."

Finding a Friend

Penny laughed, kneeling to receive the terrier's boisterous greeting while Marion cried out that the dog had brought in all the mud of the farmyard.

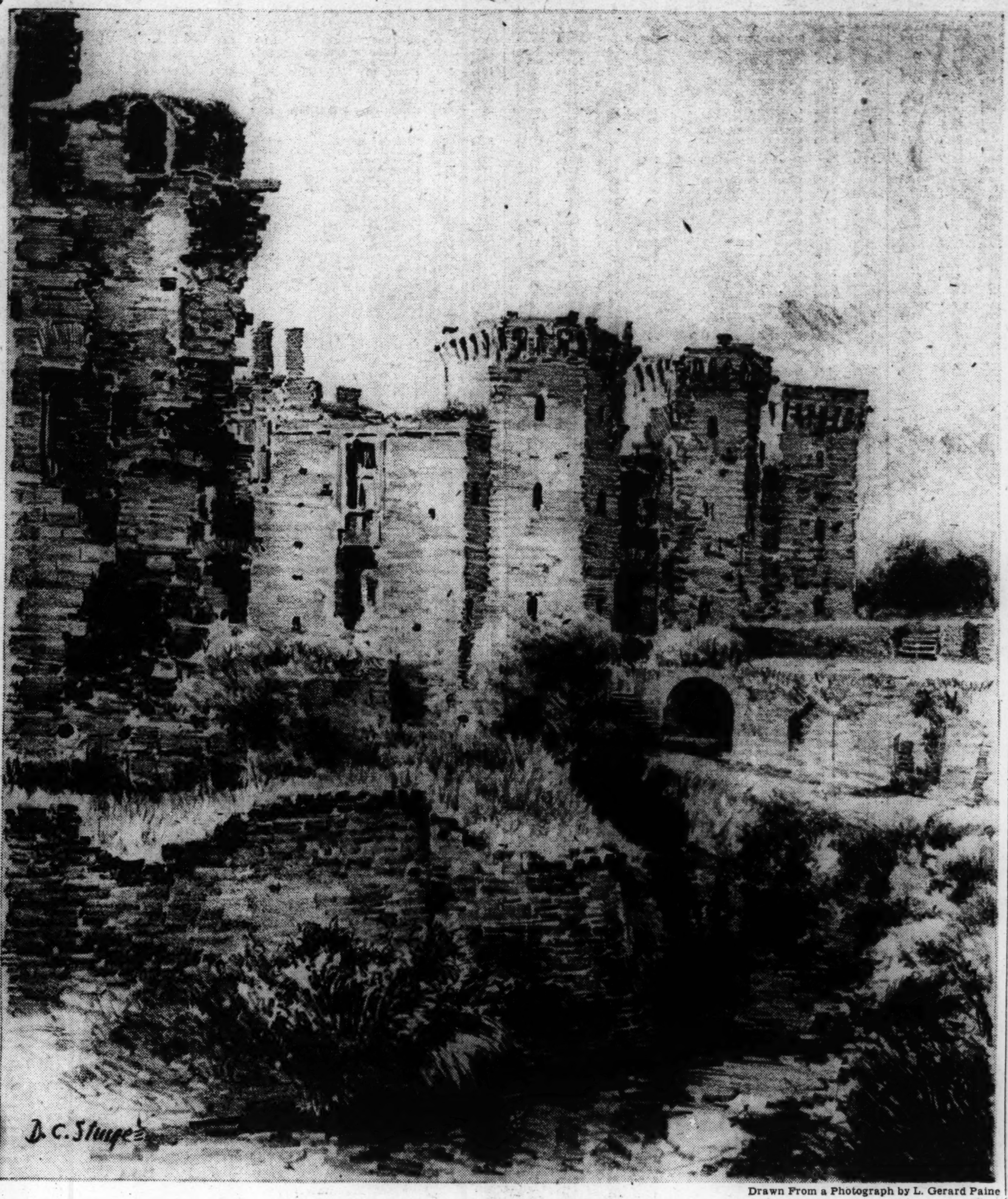
"You'd better wipe the floor over, Penny," said Mrs. Evans, "but get tea first, for the master won't wait."

"Penny's a good name," chuckled Tom. "Here, Penny-a-liner, I'll help you. Where's the table-cloth, Marion? Get a move on!"

Penny's face brightened, and she was ready enough to help, earning Mrs. Evans' praise for quickness.

"Where will Penny have tea?" asked Marion in a whisper. But Tom heard.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)



Drawn From a Photograph by L. Gerard Paine

Raglan Castle—A Ruin With a Storied Past

IT WAS in the Court of the White Horse Fountain, in the South-West Tower of Raglan Castle, that King Charles I of England took refuge. Harassed and worried by the failure of his opposition to the parliamentary forces, the monarch used to retire to the home of his friend, the Marquis of Worcester and owner of Raglan Castle in the sixteenth century.

The massive towers in pentagon and hexagon form, the stately halls, the geometrical stairways, the beautifully carved Gothic portals and stone windows, have for many centuries been in a state of ruin. The ruin is very beautiful, very picturesque. Mosses, lichens, wallflowers and many green, climbing plants cover the crumbling stonework. The Grand Terrace, carpeted with grass, is 260 feet long and 77 feet wide. Once it was decorated with arbors and fountains, and overlooked great fish ponds surrounded by plantations.

A Loyal Marquis

Although it is recorded that a castle was founded at Raglan by one of the Clares in the thirteenth century, its history for the subsequent two hundred years became obscure, and in 1491 the Somerset family gained possession of the estates, which at that time passed into the hands of Sir Charles Somerset, of royal lineage.

The fifth Earl, and first Marquis of Worcester, who was so loyal to Charles I, was exceedingly generous to the Royalists at great sacrifice to himself and his household.

It is related that during the King's visit in 1645, following the battle of Naseby, when Cromwell was victorious over the Royalist army, Charles offered his host power to exact necessary provisions from the surrounding countryside. Although the King's followers were consuming a tremendous portion of the Raglan supplies, the noble Marquis thanked his guest and said, "I had rather be brought to a morsel of bread myself than that any morsels should be wrung from the poor to entertain your Majesty."

Shortly after that the King parted from his friend, sorrowfully taking his leave and observing that his departure was "to ease his lordship of a great burden."

The Tower of Gwent

The most strongly fortified part of the castle was the Tower of Gwent, built in form of a hexagon, each side measuring 32 feet. The walls 10 feet thick and five storeys high were built of solid, square stone—reddish-yellow sandstone of the district which is said to have given the tower its name—"Twr Melyn Gwent"—Welsh for "The Yellow Tower of Gwent."

The county of Monmouthshire, in which Raglan stands, borders on southwest Wales. The word "Raglan" or "Ragland" as it was sometimes spelled, is derived from "Rhaglaw," Welsh for "governor." The name of the county was "The Kingdom of Gwent" at the time it submitted to the Roman Government.

The earliest style of architecture now to be traced in the castle dates to the time of Henry V (1413 to 1422) and the latest to the time of Charles II (1660 to 1685). It was the last stronghold to defy the power of Cromwell. Some indication of the grandeur of the castle in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries may be noted in the baronial hall with its fireplace 10 feet wide and eight feet high. Once this hall possessed a beautiful, geometrical roof of Irish oak having in the center a cupola of painted glass through which prisms of colored light streamed onto the banquet board below.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

PHILATELIC exhibitions have been noticed by various countries with special issues of stamps, either in the form of regular issues or with miniature sheets printed specially for the exhibition.

Some of the special printings of exhibition stamps appearing during the past few weeks include those from Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador and France. Belgium in connection with its recent Philatelic Exhibition and the 100th anniversary of Borgerhout, printed a stamp in the center of a miniature sheet. This stamp had a value of 70c+30c to which was added 1 franc to cover cost of admission to the exhibition.

Denmark, on the occasion of the North European Stamp Exhibition held in September at Horsens, allowed the sale of the 5 and 10 ore values of the "Hans Andersen" commemoratives in pairs, together with a special exhibition label on which is shown a white horse and tree with a lined groundwork and the initials "NEPA" and "Horsens, 1936."

Ecuador issued a special set of postage and air-mail stamps of triangular shape, all of one design, on the occasion of the First Ecuadorian Philatelic Exhibition held Oct. 20. France will soon issue the PEXIP philatelic exhibition sheet of four stamps. This miniature sheet contains four stamps of the old "Ceres" type and the values include the 5, 15, 30 and 50 centimes, totaling 1 franc. We have already reviewed the stamps issued in advance of the Paris International Exposition to be held next year, in connection with which the philatelic exhibition will be convened.

A collection of these special stamps and miniature sheets, when properly written up with an account of the exhibition for which they were issued, makes a sizable display as well as a worthy sideline addition to any collection. Several of the sheets that have been issued during the past are rather difficult to obtain and one must wait patiently until such items are offered on the market through the breaking up of some private collection. Such a collection would be termed a "Type" collection—stamps based on some particular philatelic event.

New Issues Feature News

France has commemorated the 100th Postal Flight across the South Atlantic by French aviators with an issuance of two stamps. The 1.50 fr. stamp in blue pictures a monoplane in flight above a caravel of early Columbus days that rides on the crest of a gigantic wave. The 10 franc stamp in greenish blue color pictures a view of the South Atlantic ocean marked with the route flown by the French aviators and above is shown an underview of one of the large seaplanes.

In connection with a mass meeting in favor of peace held on the outskirts of Paris, France issued a special stamp of the 1.50 fr. value. The stamp was issued nearly two weeks after the meeting was held and portrays a group with hands upraised towards a figure representing "France" rising above the massed assemblage.

Guatemala is preparing a special issue of bicolored airmail stamps for both Interior and Exterior use to mark the second term of the presidency of Ubico. The set of stamps is expected to be placed on sale in February next.

The Philippine Government will place on sale on Nov. 15, a special set of stamps to mark the first anniversary of the constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. A portrait of President Manuel Quezon will be shown on a shield in the center of the design supported by the figures of Columbia and Filipina and also included in the design, the anniversary date and the American Eagle. The values are the 2c brown, 6c green and 16c blue.

Roumania has issued a set of three stamps to augment the National Fund for Aviators. The values are the 50b blue, 1 L brown and 2 L ultramarine. Roumania has also issued three stamps in connection with the first Marine Exposition, the 1 L + 1 L, 3 L + 2 L and the 6 L + 3 L values

On the occasion of the National Jamboree held at Brasov, Roumania issued a set of three Boy Scout stamps, each with a different design and showing the badge as a part of the design. The values are the 1 + 1 leu blue, the 3 + 3 leu brown and the 6 + 6 leu carmine; 60,000 sets only of the issue were printed.

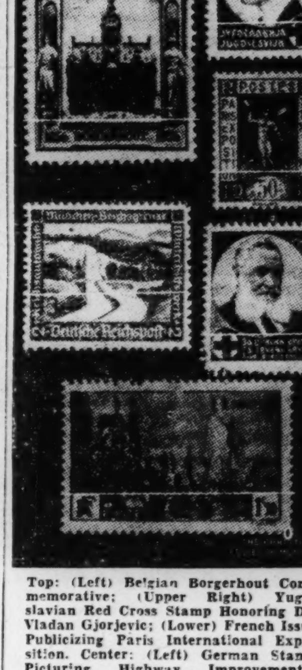
Great Britain announces that no special Coronation stamps will be issued for the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. Some of the Dominions, however, will issue their own special series in honor of the Coronation. Among those expected to issue sets are the Dominions of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, South Africa and India.

Charity and Welfare Issues

Many countries add to their charity and welfare funds at this time of the year through the sale of specially issued stamps. The design of these stamps is usually attractive and bright and the sums realized through their sale are quite substantial.

Germany recently issued her winter charity stamps. This set consists of four stamps, each design picturing some interesting highway improvement throughout the country. The 3 + 2 pf. sepia color shows the Munich motor highway, the 6 + 4 pf. green color shows the bridge at the Saale, the 12 + 6 pf. carmine color shows the Alpine highway and the 25 + 15 pf. shows the Mangfall highway bridge.

Jugoslavia pictures the Geneva Cross on her recent Red Cross stamps. These are of two values, the 50 paras value being compulsory on all inland mail for nine days after it was placed on sale. The 50 paras value is in sepia and shows a portrait of Dr. Vladan Gjorjevic, the founder and first president of the Red Cross.



Top: (Left) Belgian Borgerhout Commemorative; (Upper Right) Yugoslavian Red Cross Stamp Honoring Dr. Vladan Gjorjevic; (Lower) French Issue Publicizing Paris International Exposition. Center: (Left) German Stamp Picturing Highway Improvements; (Right) Yugoslavian Red Cross Issue Honoring Prince Regent Paul. Bottom—French Stamp Commemorating Mass Meeting for Peace

The Belgian Colonies have a special set of three charity stamps each. These are all of the same design and show the late Queen Astrid surrounded by five native children.

Letters From Many Lands

TODAY we have a letter which Peppo sent to the Mail Bag from Bulgaria. It is a much-traveled letter, for after Peppo delivered it into the hands of an American lady whom he met at his grandmother's villa in the Balkan mountains, it was carried in a suitcase through central Europe and onto a British steamship bound for Boston.

Peppo is 14; his name is really Peter K., Peppo being a diminutive of his Christian name, and he lives in Sofia, where he attends the American school. Peppo told his American friend that once every week he received an American newspaper with a page for which girls and boys might write letters. Does it surprise you to know that he meant The Young Folks' Page? Peppo has written his letter in the form of a composition, and entitled it "The Lesson Alp Taught Me." Here it is:

"Hunting is a hobby which may become a sport, both useful and pleasant, but very often based on cruelty. Until the experience which is the subject of my composition, I was possessed of a great hunting ardor. Shouldering a small but not harmless gun, and accompanied by my dog Alp, I spent hours wandering in the woods and fields.

"Once I fired at a partridge, and my dog ran to find it where it fell. He was a long time coming back. Astonished at Alp's behavior, I started in search of him. After a while I found him standing at some distance from my victim, surrounded by six little gray partridges twittering mournfully. Six poor orphan birds, whom my gun had deprived of their mother's love and care. My dog looked up at me reproachfully. I understood his meaning; he—the dog—pitied the six poor chickadies and how much more should I his master—the man.

Our Mail Bag

"Ashamed of my deed, regretting my cruelty and wishing to redeem it somehow, I took the poor things home in the hunting bag. There I made a cage for them, fed them and took loving care of them until they grew up—always watched by Alp, who would show his approval and satisfaction by licking my hand, and by short, joyful barks.

"And gradually my zeal turned into tenderness, not only for those six helpless orphans I was mothering, but for all animals; and later it developed into a greater love for humanity. The lesson I learned from wise old Alp is so deeply engraved in my heart and memory that it will not be erased as long as I live."

Helen L. (14) Modesto, California, is especially interested in Holland and hopes she can find a girl correspondent in Amsterdam, Holland.

Jean C. (12), Los Angeles, California, would like to hear from girls in Spain or Spanish-speaking countries of South America. She can also get letters in German translated, if she has any replies from that country.

Here are two girls who should get in touch with each other. Elaine R. (15), Topeka, Kansas, and Ella O. (13), Ninilchik, Alaska.

Elaine would like to write to a girl in Alaska; she is interested in swimming, literature, and foreign countries.

Ella lives in a town of about 150 people and attends school there.

"Our summer sports are swimming and fishing," her letter says, "and in winter we go skating, sliding and skiing. We also go riding with a dog team, which is a great sport."

Cricket H. (12), La Mesa, California, would like to correspond with girls in England. She is interested in music, especially opera, and the cinema. Cricket says she has written a letter to a girl in South Africa, to be forwarded through the Empire Exhibition, and she inquires whether people in South Africa speak English. Yes, Cricket, they do speak English; they speak Dutch and Kaffir too.

The following girls and boys would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Betty K. (11), Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from English-speaking girls in any part of the world. Interested in swimming, horseback riding, and miniature animals.

Louise J. (12), Denver, Colorado. Would like to correspond with a girl living in the British Isles.

Cricket H. (12), La Mesa, California Would like to correspond with girls in England. Interested in music, especially opera, cinema, and England.

Mary von B. (13), Southern Rhodesia South Africa. Would like to hear from any girl in England, Canada, Australia, and India. Interested in collecting leather and stamps.

Alice Anne E. (13), Ketchikan, Alaska. Wishes to correspond with girls in Europe, China, Japan and Hawaii. Interested in stamps, tap dancing, music, outdoor sports.

Jane M. (14), St. Louis, Missouri. Would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries, especially Girl Scouts. Interested in art, dancing, coin collecting and Scouting.

Laura J. (15), Brooklyn, New York. Would like to correspond with girls living in France or attending The Principia. She is studying French and is much interested in sports, music, literature, motion pictures and collecting foreign post cards and coins.

Alice MacD. (15), Wellington, New Zealand. Would like to correspond with girls in other countries. Interested in film stars, reading and riding.

Louise S. (17), Rosalia, Washington. Would like to correspond with girls in any country. Interested in political science and collecting souvenirs.

Boys

Jimmie M. (13), Los Angeles, California. Would like to correspond with boys in all parts of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Germany who share his hobbies, which are model airplane building and stamps.

Billie S. (13), Los Angeles, California. Would like to write to boys anywhere, especially in Germany. Interested in stamps and pets.

David DeH. (14), Beverly Hills, California. Would like to correspond with boys in France, Holland, Switzerland, Spain and New Zealand. Interested in sports, wood working, model ship and airplane building, chess and radio.

Bill R. (14), Topeka, Kansas. Would like to hear from boys in Africa, Australia, Alaska or South America. Interested in stamps, aviation and sports.

Herbert G. Jr. (16), San Luis Obispo, California. Would like to correspond with boys anywhere, especially in Europe. Interested in travel, stamps, music, swimming, tennis, hiking; has a knowledge of basic European languages, except Slavic.

Autumn Song

The tepees of corn stalks
Are stacked in the field;
Bright jars of jelly
Are covered and sealed.
Yellow, round pumpkins
Lie heaped on the ground;
The wind whirls the dead leaves
Gaily around.
Now is the moon grown
As large as she will:
In meadow and woodland
The birds have grown still.
The frost writes in silver
On leaf and on stone:
The first wind of winter
Its trumpet has blown.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for [illegible] and addresses; we do not give them out

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

What's Going On Among the Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Back to Nature (20th-Fox)—This film is the latest and so far the best of the Jones family series. The eight Joneses take to the road for a trailer vacation and their adventures are both humorous and exciting. Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane, Dixie Dunbar, Tony Martin and Spring Byington are in the cast.

The Big Game (RKO)—If you like football pictures you will enjoy this one, for it contains plenty of good football photography. As usual, the hero proves himself in the last few minutes of the big game. Andy Devine, Philip Huston, James Gleason, June Travis, Bruce Cabot and eight all-America football stars are in the cast.

Craig's Wife (Columbia)—"People who live to themselves are generally left to themselves." This is how one of the characters sums up Mrs. Craig, who uses her husband merely as the convenient provider of a beautiful but unwelcoming home. As a stage play this drama won the Pulitzer Prize for George Kelly some years ago. Dorothy Arzner directs it with intelligence, and the roles of Mrs. Craig and the other women are finely acted. In the cast are Rosalind Russell, Billie Burke, Jane Darwell, Dorothy Wilson, Alma Kruger, John Boles and Thomas Mitchell.

The Devil Is a Sissy (Metro)—This tale of an English boy who goes to New York and by his pluck and persistence wins the affection of two boys in a tough tenement district contains some of the best acting of the year and makes a very real and appealing picture. Besides the fine work of Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew and Jackie Cooper, the grown-up parts are well played by Ian Hunter, Peggy Conklin, Katherine Alexander, Gene Lockhart, Jonathan Hale and Etienne Girardot.

Dimples (20th-Fox)—Shirley Temple is back again in this film, wearing old-fashioned clothes and doing several of her songs and dances of the type which have made her famous. The granddaughter of a poor actor, she wins the love of a rich woman and becomes a star in the theater at the same time. It is Shirley at her best. Frank Morgan, Helen Westley, Robert Kent, Delma Byron, Astrid Allwyn, Stepin Fetchit, and Berton Churchill are also in the cast.

Dodsworth (United Artists)—Somewhat like "Craig's Wife," this is a drama about a woman whose selfishness finally drives her husband away. It has been adapted from Sinclair Lewis's novel by Sidney Howard, who also wrote the stage play. The film is expertly directed and acted and features Walter Huston, Ruth Chatterton, Paul Lukas, Mary Astor and David Niven.

End of the Trail (Columbia)—This is an exciting Western film in which two Rough Riders return from the Spanish-American war and take separate roads—one to become an officer of the law and the other, a criminal. The direction, acting and photography are excellent. Jack Holt, Douglass Dumbrille and Louise Henry are in the cast.

The Gay Desperado (United Artists)—Whether Nino Martini is singing a beautiful Mexican song or Leo Carrillo and his men are trying to copy Hollywood gangsters or Mischa Auer is shaking his head and looking glum, this new musical comedy on the screen, which is aided greatly by the exquisite shots of Mexican scenery, is always good fun. It features Ida Lupino and Harold Huber.

In His Steps (Grand National)—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, before the turn of the century, wrote the novel which suggested this film. Hollywood has transformed it into a modern love story about a boy and girl who try to find happiness by escaping from their wealthy surroundings to elope and live on a farm. This part of the story is appealingly told although the ending is weak. Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker, Harry Beresford, Roger Imhoff and Clara Blandick are in the cast.

My Man Godfrey (Universal)—Story acting, direction and lines all furnish their share in this picture one of the funnier farces of the season. A "forgotten man," found on a city dump, becomes the butler for a wealthy family and saves them all from their own silliness. It is acted by William Powell Carole Lombard, Eugene Pallette, Gail Patrick, Mischa Auer and Jean Dixon.

Nine Days a Queen (Gaumont British)—History students in particular will find interesting this picture with its accurate depiction of the tragic and brief reign of Lady Jane Grey and of her pitiful cousin, Edward VI. The whole production has been thoughtfully planned and Author-Director Robert Stevenson has given us something superior in the line of historical films. Nova Pilbeam, Cedric Hardwicke, Desmond Tester, Sybil Thorndike, Gwen Frangcon Davies Frank Collier, Leslie Perrins, Felix Aylmer and others are in the cast.

Old Hutch (Metro)—Wallace Beery in this picture enacts his typical role of a ne'er-do-well who discovers $10,000 and later helps capture the crooks who stole it. Elizabeth Patterson, Cecilia Parker, Eric Linden and Robert McWade are in the cast.

Ramona (20th-Fox)—The technicolor lenses in this film are richer than ever and are generally focused on scenery of beauty and grandeur. This does not disguise the fact that Helen Hunt Jackson's novel contained too much sentimentality and too little genuine drama. The film has been carefully produced and is acted by Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick, Jane Darwell, Katherine DeMille and others.

(This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday each month.)

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Roaring Bull Market Sends Many Issues to Five-Year Peaks** • Commodity and Money Markets

Market Pushes Forward to New Recovery High

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Another boiling stock market today lifted prices, on the whole, to new recovery tops.

At the same time the sharp upturn of the preceding session induced some selling. This was absorbed in most instances without much difficulty.

The proceedings were the liveliest since last February, more than 1,000,000 shares changing hands in the first hour. The pace slowed a bit in subsequent dealings. Transfers approximated 3,500,000 shares.

Business and industrial news tended to supersede politics as a prime market influence.

Up about 5 points each on a moderate turnover were Johns-Manville and Roan Antelope.

Coppers Again in Lead

Coppers pushed forward at the start and the utilities rallied briskly. Aircrafts, oils and specialties were well out in front for gains of fractions to 2 or more points.

Prominent on the upside were American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Inspiration, Andes Copper, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Public Service of N. J., Peoples Gas, Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Amerada, Texas Corp., Standard Oils of Indiana and California, Allied Chemical, General Electric, Safeway Stores, Crown Cork, Greyhound Corp., Libby-Owens and Pressed Steel Car.

Chrysler made a new top with a gain of around 2, but yielded part of this later. The steels were backward. Improvement was shown by Firestone Tire, Reo Motors, Woolworth, Allied Stores, Boeing, American Radiator, Great Northern, Ohio Oil, Servel, Socony Vacuum and Republic Steel.

The coppers once more were in the limelight as growing demand indicated to some observers higher prices for the red metal both at home and abroad.

Bonds Push Higher

U. S. Government loans pushed forward strongly to new highs in the bond market today as corporate issues turned in moderate advances.

Treasury obligations shortly before noon which had gains running from 3-32 to around 10-32, included the 3⅜s of 1943, the 3s of 1948, the 2⅞s, the 2¾s of 1951 and the 2¾s of 1954.

Although a few carrier liens met selling which chipped off fractions, the majority of other corporate loans were up a little, while some had upturns of around a point.

Improvement of a point or so fell to Alleghany stamped 5s of 1950, American & Foreign Power 5s, American Rolling Mill 4¼s and losses of as much to Allis-Chalmers 4s and Chesapeake Corp. 5s.

In moderate demand to around mid-day were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Armour 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Loew's 3½s, Pure Oil 4¼s with warrants, and Western Union 5s.

Somewhat lower were North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, New Haven 6s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

In the foreign division, South American issues were the focus of attention. A rise of more than a point in Buenos Aires 4⅛-⅜s contrasted with declines of fractions to about a point in Brazil 6½s, Argentine 6s and Peru 6s.

Dealers reported persistent demand for U. S. Government obligations had come from large banks and insurance companies which had remained on the sidelines before election.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)

Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	24	26½
Do 6% pf	109	112
Do 7% pf	128	..
Brock G & L	8¾	10¼
Central Me. Powr. pf	76	..
Do 7% pf	86	91
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	102	106
Conn. Lt. & Powr.	73	77
Conn. Powr.	56½	57½
East Ltl. Assoc.	32	34
Do convert	6½	7½
Fitchburg G. & El.	49	52
Green Mt. Powr. pf	86	90
Hartford Elec.	67½	70½
Haverhill Elec.	39	43
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	28	..
Lawrence G. & L.	45	50
Lowell Elec.	58	62
Lynn Gas & Elec.	99	104
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf	25	27
Mass. Utl. Asso. pf	32	35
N. E. G. & El. 5½% pf	50	53
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	76	79
N. E. Powr. Co. pf	128	133½
N. E. Pub. Serv.	2⅞	3⅞
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pf ln	53½	58½
Do 6% pf ln	46	50
Do 7% pf	17½	21
Do 6% pf	17	20
No. Bos. Lt. Prop	44	49
Do pf	51	55
Providence Gas	11	13
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	106	110
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	31	34
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	12	14
Springfield Gas	15½	17½
Twin States G. & E. pr pf	103	107
West. Mass. Cos.	34	37

Boston Stocks

Nov. 5, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fish	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
.80	Atlas Corp	15	15	15	14¾
8.75	Bos & Albany	156	154½	156	155¼
5.00	Boston Elevated	68	67½	68	67½
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	29⅞	29½	29⅞	30
..	Bos &Me pr pf	35	34¼	34½	34½
..	Bos & Me St A pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
..	Cliff Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¼
..	Copper Range	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	10½
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	6¼	6¼	6¼	7
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	54	54	54	53
4.50	Eas G&F pr pf	67	67	67	66¼
..	East Mass R	2	2	2	2
..	East Mass R pf	47½	47½	47½	48
..	Eastern S S	13¼	13	13¼	13
8.00	Edison Elec	160½	158½	158½	158¼
1.30a	Employer's Group	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
2.50	First Nat'l Stores	55	53⅞	55	52⅝
..	Georgia A pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
..	Gilchrist Co	13¼	12¾	13⅛	12
..	Hath Bak B	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
..	Hath Bak pf	57	57	57	57
..	Isle Royal	2⅛	2	2	2
.40	Loew's Bos	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
..	Mass Util Asn	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
8.00	NE Tel & Tel	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132½
..	Nor Butte	75	46	75	45c
..	Old Colony RR	18	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
..	Old Colony RR	18	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
.60	Old Dominion	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Quincy M ning pd	3	2½	3	2½
1.00a	Reece But H	25	25	25	25
.40	Shawmut Assn	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜
4.50a	Torrington	99⅞	99	99⅞	99
3.00	Un Twist Drill	27	27	27	25¾
..	Utah M&T	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	92c
2.50a	United Shoe M	94⅛	93½	94⅛	93
..	United Gas	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6⅝
..	Venez Hold	1	1	1	1
..	Warren Bros	9½	9⅛	9½	9⅛

a—partly extra; f—paid on accumulation in 1936.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 Range High	Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 5	Last Nov. 4
63	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	64	64	64	..
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3¶)	68⅛	67½	68	..
15¼	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	14⅞
37¼	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	34⅞	34⅜	34½	35
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2½	..
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	83	80¾	83	80¾
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	16⅛
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
57¼	12⅜	Allegh pr ww xxx (h)	58¼	57	58¼	56¼
56¼	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	58	57	58	55
56⅜	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	58⅛	56	58⅛	55
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	48¼	47⅜	48⅛	47
40⅜	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1)	39½	38⅞	39	39¼
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	239	235	238	234
30¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31½	30	30¾	29¾
16	6¾	Allied Stores	16½	16	16½	16
88⅜	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	87¼	87¼	87¼	88⅛
71½	35⅞	Allis Chalmers (1½)	71½	70½	71	70⅞
31	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	30¾	30	30½	29½
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	107	101½	105	101
76	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	77	75½	75½	74
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	41½	40	41½	41
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	64	63	64	62¾
138¼	124	Am Brake S&F pf 5¼)	140	138	138	138
137¼	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	127	126	127	126
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	54⅛	52⅜	53¾	51⅝
90½	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	92	90¼	90¼	..
64½	31	Am Chain (1b)	63¾	62¼	63¾	61½
113⅛	87⅝	Am Chicle (4¶)	108	108	108	..
14⅛	7½	Am Colortype	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13¾
32¾	20½	Am Com Alcohol	32¼	31½	31½	31¼
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28⅞	27¾	28½	27¼
101	89	Am Crystal 1pf (6)	98	98	98	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6¾	6¾	6¾
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	49½	46¾	49	45½
42¾	25	Am & For Pow 6	39½	39	39½	36¼
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18¾	17¾	18½	17
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅛	17½	18	..
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L pf (3)	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
49	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	49
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2½
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
14	9⅝	Am International	14½	14¼	14¼	14
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	37¼	35¾	36½	36½
105	66	Am Loco pf	102¾	102	102¾	100
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	22⅞
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼
50¾	27	Am Metal	52¾	51	52¾	50
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	10⅝
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	65⅝	63	64	63
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	76	74	74½	74¼
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23½	22⅜	23	22⅝
165½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	161½	161½	161½	..
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	33⅜	33	33	33
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38½	37½	38½	38½
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	25½
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	41	41	41	41¾
99½	56¾	*Am Smelt & Ref (2)	100¾	98¾	99¾	98½
162¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	144	143	144	143
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	63	62¾	63	..
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	46⅜	43½	46⅛	44
130½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2¾¶)	135	130½	135	130½
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27	26⅞	26⅞	27
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	57⅞	56¾	57	56
26¾	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24¾	24¼	24¾	24⅛
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	180¼	178½	178⅞	180
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99½	99	99½	98½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100¾	100	100¾	100
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	15¼	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	26⅛	25	26	24½
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	106	106	106	..
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	58⅞	57¾	58¼	58½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
36	24	Am Zinc Pr pf	36½	36½	36½	36
54⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	55⅜	54⅛	54½	53¾
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	85⅝	85	85⅛	84
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20	19⅞	20	19¾
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	103	103	103	..
40	9	Andes Copper	43	38½	39½	40
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	41½	41⅜	41½	42
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	79¼	79	79	78½
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5½
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	58	57	57	56½
15⅛	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	16½	16½	16½	16½
108	75	Artloom Corp pf (7g)	106	106	106	..
22	12⅝	*Asso Dry Goods	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
51⅛	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	45	44	45	44
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	79	78¼	78½	78¼
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106
44⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	42	41	41	41½
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	115	115	115	..
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	33	32¾	32⅞	32¾
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	72¾	72¼	72½	..
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	18½	18½	18½	18½
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	34¾	33	34¼	32¾
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	4⅞	5	5
		—B—				
66⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅛	4⅞	5	5
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	23¼
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36¼	35	36	35½
5⅜	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	4⅛	4	4	4¼
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	46	45½	46	46¼
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	27	25½	27	26
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	25¼	24½	24½	25
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	121	120½	120½	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdal A (.80)	19⅝	18½	19⅝	18¾
20	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	20¾	19	20⅜	19
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	24¼	24	24	24⅜
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (5) ww	102⅞	102½	102½	..
99	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	97½	97½	97½	97¾
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13⅝
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	30¼
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23⅝	23	23	23⅛
65	48	Best & Co (2½)	65½	64¾	65½	65
76	45¾	Beth Steel	76⅜	75	75	75¼
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7 pf% (7)	122¾	122¾	122¾	122½
52	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	53	52	52	52
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18½	18¼	18⅜	18¼
32½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.60b)	32½	32½	32½	32½
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29	26¾	28½	27¼
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46¾	46¼	46¼	46
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	92	92	92	92
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	44	44	44	44¼
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28⅜	28	28⅛	28
84⅝	64	Borg Warner (¶)	87	85½	86	84
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅝
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	62⅞	61½	62½	61
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	52	51½	52	52¼
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	47¾	46½	47¾	46½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56	55½	56	56¼
106	97⅞	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7	6⅞	7	7
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	..
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	52½	50¼	52	50
19⅛	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	18⅜	18	18⅜	18
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	17¼
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	11⅞
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅞	10	10¾	10⅜
33½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	32⅞	32	32½	31½
50	11½	Bulova Watch	49¾	48¾	49	49
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	6⅜	5⅝	6¼	5⅝
20	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	21½	20	21½	20
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	22½	20⅜	22	19¾
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
25⅜	16½	Byers	23⅝	22¾	23¼	23
84	54⅛	Byers pf	77	76	77	76
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	32¼	32	32	32¼
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	41⅝	39⅞	41⅛	39⅞
1⅞	⅝	Callahan ⅝ & L	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
15	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	16⅜	15¾	16	15
40¼	30	*Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35¾	35¼	35¾	36⅛
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	18	16¾	17¾	17
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅜	14	14	14¼
56½	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	63	59	63	56½
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	17½	17	17½	16½
53	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52	52	52	53
103½	91	Caro C¾O st (5)	103	103	103	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	165	163½	163½	164
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	133	133	133	..
88½	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	90½	9¼	90½	88
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27¾	26⅞	27½	27
32	19	Celotex Co	29⅛	27⅞	29	28
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	82	79½	80	79½
35¼	25⅜	CentralAguirre (1½¶)	31⅞	30⅛	31¼	29¾
7	6⅝	Central Foundry	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
70⅜	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	72¾	71	71⅞	70⅜
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (h)	15	14⅜	14½	13⅞
140	80½	Certain-Teed pf 7%	142	142	142	140
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	69¾	69¾	69¾	70
26¼	19	Champion P & F	25¼	25	25	25
106	101	Champion P pf (6)	106	106	106	..
69⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	58⅞	58½	58½	59
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	100	99	99	100
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	77⅝	77	77½	77½
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
33⅜	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	33¼	33	33	33⅛
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	2
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¾	10	10¾	10¼
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18
62	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	61½	60⅞	60⅞	60½
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5¼
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
30¼	17⅞	Chickasha Cot O	19¾	19½	19½	19⅜
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9¾	9½	9½	9⅜
50	25	Chile Copper (1)	49½	49	49½	49½
133	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	134¾	133	133½	132¼
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18¼	18	18⅛	18¼
87	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	86¼	86¼	86⅜	86½
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	34½	34	34	33½
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	43⅝	42¾	43⅛	43¼
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	66⅞	65½	66	65¾
125¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	126	125	125	124¼
20½	13	*Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17⅞	17¼	17½	17⅞
66⅛	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	66¾	65¾	65¾	66⅛
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	..
30	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	30	30	30	..
39⅞	28¼	Colo F & Ir	37⅞	37	37	36⅞
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	25	24½	25	24
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	31⅝	31	31	..
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	31½	31½	31½	..
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	19⅛	18	18⅞	17⅞
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	105	105	105	104
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	100	99	100	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	38¾	37¼	37¼	38¾
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	128	128	128	124½
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	74	72¾	73	72½
119¼	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	..
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	84	83½	83	83
126½	97	Comm In Tr pf (4¼	125	125	125	..
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	17	16⅜	16¾	16½
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	71¼	68⅞	69⅛	68½
23½	7	Conde Nast Pub	12¾	12	12	12½
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36⅝	35½	36	35¾
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b3	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
32½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	20	20	..
15½	8	Consol Cigar	15	14½	15⅛	14⅜
91	72¼	Consol Cigar ppf ww (6½)	92	92	92	91
82	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	78¾	76⅝	78½	..
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20¼	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	17¾	17⅛	17¾	17⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅞
20⅛	15⅛	Consol Film I pf (2g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
48⅜	27¼	*Consol Ed NY (2¶)	45¼	44⅛	44⅞	43⅝
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¾	107¾	107¾	107⅝
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	7⅝
15¼	11⅛	Consol Oil (.60¶)	14¼	13⅞	14¼	13¾
11⅛	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	8⅝	7½	8⅝	7⅞
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
26¼	15¾	*Container n (1¶)	22⅝	22	22¼	23
30⅛	10⅞	Cont Baking A	29½	28½	28½	29½
3	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝
108	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	106	106	106	107½
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	75	73½	74¼	73
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	41	40¾	41	40⅜
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	3	2¾	3	2⅞
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1¶)	38⅞	38	38	38⅛
46	26¼	Cont Steel (1)	27	25½	25⅝	26⅜
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66⅝	65⅝	66⅛	66¼
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	72¾	72	72	71½
7⅜	4	Coty	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
37⅞	35	Cram of Wheat (2)	37½	37¼	37½	37¼
44¾	23	Crane Comp	43	42¼	42½	41¼
35⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	32¾	31	32	31
88½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	90¾	88½	90	88
54½	46¼	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	56	54½	56	54½
13⅝	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	14⅜	12⅞	14⅜	12⅝
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	54⅛	52½	54	52¾
2⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	2	1¾	1⅞	1½
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	13¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11⅞	11	11⅝	10⅞
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	112	107	112	107
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38½	38	38	..
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21	20¼	20¼	21
110½	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	110	110	110	..
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19½	18½	19⅛	19
70½	36⅛	Cushman 8%	49	49	49	..
75	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	83	80½	83	74¾
		—D—				
18⅞	7⅝	Davega St (.30¶)	18⅝	18⅜	18½	18⅜
101	52	Deere G Co	101½	99	100⅜	101
32	27	Deere & Co pf (.40)	32¼	32¼	32¼	32
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	33
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	50⅞	49½	49½	50
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19⅞	19⅜	19½	19⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6	6	6	..
153	128	Detroit Edison (4¶)	146	146	146	147
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
58¼	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	55½	55	55½	54
40½	30⅛	Diamond Match (1½¶)	33	3	33	32
43	37½	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	39	39	39	38½
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cy Seag	23⅞	22⅞	23¾	23
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	55¼	54¾	55	55
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	76	73	74⅝	73½
47½	29	Dresser A (1½e)	47½	46	47½	..
25¼	13	Dresser B	24½	23¾	24½	23⅛
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
176	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	179	176	179	176
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	130¼	130¼	130¼	130⅝
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	177¾	176	177¾	175½
166	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	163½	163½	163½	..
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38¾	38⅝	38¾	38
15⅜	5¾	Eitingon Schild	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¾
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	47⅜	45⅜	46⅞	45¾
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
7¾	5⅛	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
23¾	22¾	El Paso N Gas	24	23	24	22¾
17¾	6⅞	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14⅛
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	73⅝	71¼	73½	68¼
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	80¼	77½	79½	77¼
55¼	42⅝	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	47	46⅜	47	46⅝
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S n	12½	12¼	12¼	..
10⅛	5¼	Equitable Off Blg (.20b)	10¼	9¾	10⅜	10
18¼	11	Erie RR	16	15⅜	15⅞	15½
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	30½	29¾	29⅞	29
20	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	25	24½	25	24¼
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
40⅞	23⅛	Evans Products (1)	31⅞	30½	31⅞	31
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
		—F—				
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3⅛	3	3	3¼
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	15⅜	15⅝	15¾	15⅞
70⅞	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	67½	66⅝	67	64
205	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	200	198	200	..
56¼	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	54⅝	53	54	52¾
27⅝	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	24½	24	24	24
92	37	Fed Min & Sm	57	54½	57	53⅝
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9¾	8⅞	9⅝	9¼
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
6	2½	Fed Water Serv	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
39½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (.40¶)	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	39¼
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	45⅝	45⅝	45	45¼
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (.90b)	34	33¼	35⅝	33
105½	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	105
52¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	55¼	54	55¼	52½
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	37⅞	37⅜	37½	37¼
11¾	3⅞	Follansbee B (h)	5⅛	5	5⅛	4¾
111½	106	Food Mach pf (4½)	109	109	109	109
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler n	36¼	35½	35½	36
127	95¾	Foster-Wheel pf	115	115	115	115½
43½	30⅛	Fourth Nat Inv (1.45b)	43	42⅜	43	42
97⅜	63	Franklin Sim pf (7g)	89	89	89	89
35⅝	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	28¼	26⅜	28¼	26
		—G—				
7⅜	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	6½	5⅞	6	..
19⅞	11½	Gamewell	19½	17½	19½	17½
13½	8½	Gen Am Inv	13½	13	13¼	13
65¼	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	68	66¼	68	64¾
17⅞	10¾	Gen Baking (.60¶)	16¾	16½	16½	16⅝
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
21⅜	5¾	Gen Cable	22½	21	22⅛	21
50¼	17	Gen Cable A	49½	48	48½	48½
121	70½	Gen Cable pf	117½	116	116	118
59½	51⅛	Gen Cigar (4¶)	52½	51¾	52½	..
150	140	Gen Cigar pf (7)	150	150	150	..
50¼	34½	Gen Electric (1)	51	50⅜	50⅞	50
71	14	Gen G & E cv pf	65	64	65	68
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	3	2½	2⅞	2½
43⅛	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	42	41½	41⅝	41¾
70½	58	Gen Mills (3)	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝	62
81	19½	Gen G & E 8% A	80	80	80	..
123	116	Gen Mills pf (6)	120	120	120	..
74¾	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	75	74⅝	74¾	74⅝
122¾	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	120⅛	120	120⅛	120
10⅞	5¾	Gen Out Ad	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9½
43½	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	47½	47½	47½	48
63	38	Gen Print Ink (2½b)	62	62	62	63
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4⅛	4	4	4
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	44⅜	43½	44⅛	43¾
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
43	26½	Gen Realty pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38¼
37½	30⅛	Gen Time Inst (1)	37	37	37	37
54¾	33¼	Gen Refractories (1½)	54¾	52½	53⅞	52¼
63½	32½	Gen Steely Cas pf	61	57¼	60	..
28¾	17	Gen Theatre Eq (1.10b)	28	27¾	28	27½
18⅝	13⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅛
90	70	Gillette S R pf (5)	81½	81	81½	81
20¾	6¾	Gimbel Bros	22⅜	21¾	21¾	22⅛
89	84	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	86½	86	86½	86
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	44⅝	44⅛	44½	44
55	52¼	Glidden pf (2¼)	54	53⅝	54	54
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
10¼	6¼	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
26⅞	13⅝	Goodrich	27¼	26½	27	26⅞
79¼	74	Goodrich pf n (5)	79	78½	78⅞	78⅞
31⅞	21⅝	Goodyear	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	27½
106	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	105⅜	105	105¾	104⅝
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
4½	2	Graham-Paige	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
11¼	4⅞	Granby (2b stpd)	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
6⅜	3⅛	Grand Union ct	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
23⅜	16	Grand Un pf (1½‡)	21¾	21⅜	21¾	21¾
35½	24½	Granite City Stl (1)	31	30	30	..
48⅛	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	48½
46⅞	32¼	Great Nor pf	43½	42⅜	43⅛	42½
22⅜	16	Great Nor Ore ctfs (1)	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	20⅝
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	38	36⅛	38	36⅛
149½	136	Great W Sug pf (7)	144	144	144	143
36½	22	Green, H L (1¶)	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	36½
95	65	Greene Cananea (3)	91½	90	90	..
16¼	15½	Greyhound Corp n (3.20)	17½	16	17½	16
3½	1⅝	Guantanamo Sug	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
39	24	Guan Sug pf	35	33½	35	33½
19¾	9¼	Gulf Mobile & N	13½	13½	13½	13½
62½	30½	Gulf Mobile pf	54¼	52¾	52¾	..
10½	7½	Gulf States Stl rts	11	10¼	11	10½
63	28⅝	Gulf States Steel	51½	50⅜	51½	..
129½	105	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf (21g)	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	..
		—H—				
11⅞	6	Hall Printing	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
49¾	30⅛	Harbison Walker (2)	49¾	48⅝	49¾	48⅞
17	12	Hat Corp of Am	17¼	16⅝	17	16½
115	104¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	109	109	109	..
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅜
133	102	Hazel Atlas (5¶)	106	104½	104¾	104½
21⅜	12⅜	Heckers Pr C vtc (.60)	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
164	150¼	Helme, G W, pf (7)	160	160	160	160
41	25½	Hercules Motors (1)	39⅞	37	38⅜	38
131	84	Hercules Powder (5)	130	130	130	..
135	126	Hercules P pf (7)	128½	128½	128½	128
80	58⅞	Hershey Choc (3)	70	70	70	70
44⅞	30½	Holland Furn	43⅞	39¾	43	39⅝
116	108	Holland Furnace pf (5)	112	110⅞	110⅞	..
33¾	9	Hollander (½¶)	31⅝	30¾	30¾	31⅝
37⅞	19¼	Holly Sugar (2¶)	36	34½	36	34
44¼	39⅞	Houdaille Her A (2½)	43	42½	43	..
33	22¼	Houdaille Her B (1½¶)	30½	29½	30¼	29⅞
70⅛	54¾	Household Fin A (3¶)	70	69½	70	69
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	9⅞
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound 3¶)	58⅜	57½	57½	57¾
5⅞	3⅛	Hudson & Man	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
17⅜	8½	Hud & Man pf	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
22½	13½	Hudson Motor	22⅝	22⅛	22½	22⅜
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
		—I—				
29½	18⅜	Ill Central	26¾	25¾	25⅞	26⅛
54⅜	30	Ill Central pf	49¾	49	49¾	49
14½	4⅛	Indian Refining	14¼	13¾	14	14
38⅞	25⅝	Indus Rayon (1.68)	40⅜	39	40¼	38¾
147	106	Ingersoll-Rand (2¶)	131	130	131	129¼
117	88⅝	Inland Steel (3)	120⅛	115	120⅛	114¼
15⅛	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛
7⅞	5	Insuranshare Md (.20b)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
18⅞	11½	Interboro R T (h)	12½	12½	12½	12½
5¼	2½	Intercon Rub	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15⅜	9⅝	Interlake Iron	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Int Agr Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
41	22¾	Int Agr ppf	34½	33	33	33
185¼	160	Int Business M (6¶	176	173	174½	173½
95	56⅝	Int Harvester (2½)	95¾	94½	95½	95
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
8	4½	Int Merc Marine	5⅝	5½	5½	5¾
65⅜	43¼	Int Nickel (1.30b)	64⅞	64	64	65
132	125	Int Nickel pf (7)	131	131	131	..
15	3¾	Int Pap&Pow A	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
6⅞	2¼	Int Pap&Pow B	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
3⅞	1½	Int Pap&Pow C	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
69⅞	20½	Int Pap&P pf	70½	68¼	68¼	69
44	37	Int Print Ink (2)	42½	42	42	42
112	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	109	109	109	109½
11⅛	3¾	Int Rys Cen Am	10½	10¼	10½	..
60½	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	58½	57½	57½	57½
30	23	Int Salt (1½)	29½	29½	29½	29¾
53½	47	Int Shoe (2¶)	48	48	48	48¼
31¾	15	Int Silver	30½	29	29⅞	28
85¾	50	Int Silver pf	88	85	88	84¾
19¼	11⅛	Int Tel & Tel	13½	12¼	13¼	12¼
30¼	10¾	Interstate Dept S (.50b)	31½	30¼	31¼	30
22¾	15	Intertype Corp (1)	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
30½	24⅝	Island Crk Coal (2)	30½	29⅞	30½	29½
126	113	Island Crk C pf (6)	121¾	121¾	121¾	..
		—J—				
133½	88	Johns Manville (2¶)	139½	134½	139	133½
125½	75⅛	Jones & L'lin pf (1¾g)	125½	122¼	124½	122
		—K—				
46¾	39½	Kalamazoo St (1¶)	45	45	45	45
26	13	Kan C South	19¾	18½	18½	18¾
48½	19¼	Kan C South pf	41	40	40	39½
30	17	Kaufmann D St (1)	30⅝	30¼	30¼	30
33¼	24½	Kayser, J & Co (1¾b)	26½	25¾	26½	25⅝
28⅜	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	22½	21¾	22⅛	21⅞
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	19⅞	18¼	19⅝	18⅝
25⅝	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (¼¶)	21⅝	21	21⅛	21¼
107	87	Kendall Co pf (6¶)	106	106	106	..
63	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	63⅜	62¼	63⅜	62⅜
24⅝	17¾	Keystone Stl & W (2)	20¾	20¼	20⅜	20⅝
7⅜	3⅞	Kinney & Co	5	5	5	5⅜
50⅞	30	Kinney pf	46	45	46	46½
8⅞	4⅝	Kresge Dept S	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
28½	20½	Kresge (1¶)	29	28¼	28⅞	28½
46¾	35¾	Kress Co (1¶)	48½	45¼	48½	45
28	19⅝	Kroger Groc & B (1.60¶)	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25
		—L—				
33⅞	20½	Laclede Gas StL	28½	28½	28½	27
26¾	15⅞	Lambert Co (2)	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅝
13⅝	7⅛	Lane Bryant	13½	13	13	13
17⅞	12	Lee Rubber (½)	17⅝	17	17⅝	17
40⅜	15½	Lehigh Port Cem (1¶)	41	38¾	41	38¼
160	94½	Lehigh P Cem pf (4)	161	153	161	150
4	2	Lehigh Val Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
19	9⅝	Lehigh V Coal pf	17⅞	16⅝	17	16½
22	8½	Lehigh Val RR	20	19⅝	19¾	19⅝
112⅞	89	Lehman Corp (3¶)	113½	113⅜	113½	112¾
21⅜	12	Lehn & Fink (1½b)	21¼	20¾	21⅛	21⅜
62	37½	Lerner Str (2¶)	60⅜	59¼	59⅜	60¼
73¾	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (3¼b)	75⅝	74¾	75¼	73¾
73¾	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (3¼b)	75⅝	74¾	75¼	73¾
31⅛	25	Life Saver (1.60)	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	26¾
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	104½	103½	104½	103
169	160	Liggett & M pf (7)	161½	161½	161½	160
23¼	19	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
47¼	25⅞	Lima Loca Wks	45⅜	44¼	45	45½
50⅞	36	Link-Belt (1.20¶)	50	49	50	49¼
44¼	32½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	42	41½	41½	41⅛
59⅜	35½	Lone Star Cem (2)	58⅜	57¾	58¼	57¼
62¾	43	Loew's Inc (2¶)	59½	58½	59	59
3⅝	2	Loft Inc	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8⅜	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¼
45	38¾	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	42	42	42	42
26½	21⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛
151	142	Lorillard pf (7)	142	142	142	..
51½	13	Louisiana OR pf (h)	39	37	38	36
30¼	20	Louisville G&E A (1½)	27¼	26½	27	26¼
102⅝	57½	Louisville & N (4½b)	100¼	99¾	99¾	99
35	22¼	Ludlum Steel (1)	30⅛	28¾	28¾	29⅞
		—M—				
42	33	MacAndre & F (2)	33¾	33½	33¾	33½
49¼	27⅝	Mack Trucks (1)	48⅞	47¾	48⅝	47⅝
59⅜	40⅛	*Macy, R H, & Co (2)	49¼	58⅜	58⅜	59¼
14⅞	8⅝	Madison Sq Gar (.60¶)	14¼	14	14⅛	13⅞
53	34½	Magma Copper (2)	57	54	56½	53
3⅞	1⅝	Manati Sugar (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
17½	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	16⅞	15½	16⅛	15¼
16	7	Mandel Bros	16⅛	16	16	16
23¼	14¼	Man Elv mg (h)	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
23	17½	Man Shirt (1)	21¼	20⅞	21¼	21¼
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	4	3⅝	4	3⅞
12¾	8½	Marine Mid (.40)	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
3⅛	1⅛	Market St Ry	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
35½	18¾	Market St Ry ppf	32½	31⅞	32½	32
50¾	41	Marlin-Rockwell (2¶)	48½	48	48½	..
21⅞	11⅛	Marshall Field	22	21⅛	21½	21⅛
12	6½	Martin Parry	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
37½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	36⅞
161	153⅝	Mathieson Alk pf (7)	160½	160½	160	..
66	43¾	May Dept Stores (2)	67	66	66⅞	66
21⅛	13½	Maytag	16¾	16⅜	16½	17
55	46	Maytag pf ww (3)	46	46	46	46
36½	29	McCrory Corp (2)	35⅜	35⅛	35½	36
21½	12¼	McCrory Sto	21⅞	21	21	21¼
101	92	McCrory pf (6)	98½	98½	98½	..
24	16	McGraw-Hill	23	23	23	23
49⅝	38⅛	McIntyre Porcu (2)	42¾	41¾	42½	42⅛
118½	85	McKeesport Tin (4¶)	98	98	98	98
11¾	8⅝	McKesson & R	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11¼
46	37¾	McKesson & R pf (3)	44¼	44⅜	44¼	44½
16¼	11⅛	McLellan Sto (20b)	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
19	12¾	Mead Corp	17	16¾	16⅞	16¾
91	55¼	Melville Shoe (5)	89½	88⅞	89	88½
11⅞	6⅞	Mengel Co	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
95½	50	Mengel Co pf	93⅞	91½	91⅝	91
45	31¼	Merch & M T (1.60)	42½	42½	42½	..
64¼	40⅝	Mesta Mach (3¼b)	60½	59¾	60¼	59
13	5¾	Miami Cop	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	12⅞
30	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15b)	30⅞	29¾	30¾	30
48⅝	21⅝	Midland Steel (2b)	45⅜	45	45	45
100½	65	Min Honeywell (1½¶)	45⅝	45	45	45
12⅝	6½	Min Moline	8½	8⅛	8¼	8
76½	57¼	Min Moline pf	72	72	72	70
5¼	2½	Min SP & SSM pf	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
26¼	16¾	Mission Corp	24	22⅞	23¾	22⅝
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
33⅝	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	29¼	28¾	29	28¾
4	2⅛	Mo Pacific (h)	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3
7¾	3⅞	Mo Pacific pf (h)	6¼	6	6	6¼
28⅜	19⅞	Mohawk Carpet (1)	25	24⅜	24¾	24⅜
103	79	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	96	95	95	94½
61	35⅜	Montgom Ward (.80)	60⅝	59⅜	60⅛	60⅜
59¾	42	Morrell & Co (2.40)	42	42	42	42
71	60½	Morris & Essex (3.87)	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½
1⅞	¾	Mother Lode	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
43½	28⅜	Motor Products n (2¶)	42¾	41	42	42
24	15⅛	Motor Wheel (1)	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	24
30¾	11¼	Mullins Mfg B	30¼	30	30	30
96½	70	Mullins pf (7)	94⅞	93	93	94⅝
32¾	21	Munsingwear (2¼b)	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	..
22¾	14	Murray Body	21½	20⅝	21¼	20⅞
61	43	Myers & Bro (2¶)	61	61	61	60
79½	44	Murphy G C (1.60)	75	74	75	73½
		—N—				
21⅞	15	Nash Motors (1)	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	17
47½	20½	Nash Chat StL	41½	40½	40½	41
18⅜	12½	Nat Acme (½b)	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
15⅝	9½	Nat Avia Corp	12¾	12	12⅜	12
38¼	28¾	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	32¼	31⅞	32	32¼
30	21½	Nat Cash Reg (½)	30	29⅝	29⅞	29¾
28¼	21	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20)	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
18⅞	10	Nat Dept Stores	19	18½	18½	18⅝
33⅜	25⅝	Nat Dist Pr (2)	29⅞	28¾	29½	29¾
31⅝	26⅜	Nat Lead (½¶)	32⅜	30⅞	31⅝	31¼
144	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	142	142	142	..
14⅞	9⅝	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	12	11¼	11¾	11⅜
1½	½	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
75½	57¼	Nat Steel (1½)	74¼	73¼	73¾	74
73½	19⅞	Nat Supply	75	73⅞	74	73½
126⅛	74⅛	Nat Supply pf	126	125	126	125
11⅞	7⅞	Nat Tea .60)	10¼	10	10	10¼
13¼	10¼	Natomas Co (80¶)	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	12
56½	32	Neisner Bros (2)	56¾	56	56	56½
62	41	Newberry Co (2.40)	62	62	62	62
109	104½	Newberry Co pf (5)	108	108	108	..
18	9	Newport Indus	18	17½	17¾	17½
72	32½	NY Air Brake (1b)	72	70¼	72	72
49⅝	27¾	NY Central	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛	46½
53⅛	17¾	NY Chi & StL	45	44½	45	42
95	36½	NY C & StL pf	85½	85	85	84
6½	3⅛	NY Dock	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
17¼	10¼	NY Dock pf	14⅝	14⅛	14½	13½
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
5⅝	3	NY NH & H (h)	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
14½	7⅜	NY NH & H pf (h)	10½	10½	10½	10½
7½	4	NY Ont & W	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5⅝	2½	NY Rys pf (h)	4⅛	4	4	3⅞
15⅜	9½	NY Shipbldg	12½	12	12	12½
109¼	93½	NY Steab pf A (7)	104	103¾	104	104
100⅛	83	NY Steab pf (6)	99	99	99	..
310½	210	Norfolk & West (8¶)	308½	308	308	..
115	105	Norfolk & W pf (4)	110½	110	110	..
35½	23⅛	North American (1)	32½	30¾	32¼	30
10¾	6⅝	No Am Aviation	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
36¾	23⅞	Northern Pacific	29⅜	28¾	29⅛	28½
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	3	3	3	3
		—O—				
17½	12⅛	Ohio Oil (½)	49¾	48⅛	48½	49½
54⅝	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	49¾	48½	48½	49½
25⅛	17	Omnibus vtc	18⅝	18	18⅜	18½
15¼	8	Oppenheim Col	15	14½	14½	14⅞
33⅜	24¼	Otis Elevator (.60)	34½	32¾	34½	33
136	123	Otis Elev pf (6)	126	126	126	126
20¾	12½	Otis Steel	17½	17	17	17
116½	70	Otis Steel ppf	113¾	112	113¾	112
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (6b)	153½	151½	151½	154
		—P—				
28½	8¼	Pacific Coast 1pf	24½	23	23	25
22½	4¼	Pacific Coast 2pf	20¾	18⅝	20¾	19½
19	13	Pac Amer F (1)	18½	18	18¼	18⅛
41	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	37½	36¾	36¾	36¾
34¾	34	Pacific Fin (1.80)	34⅝	34	34¼	34½
58¾	47⅝	Pacific Lighting (2.40¶)	52	50	52	51
28½	14¼	Pacific Mills	28⅛	26¾	28⅛	25½
146	118	Pacific Tel&Tel (5b)	141	140	141	141
13⅝	6⅞	Packard Motor (.45b)	13	12¾	12⅞	13
18⅛	11¾	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	18½	17⅞	18½	18
20⅝	12¼	Pan-Am Pet	3	13	13	13
4¼	1⅝	Panhandle P & R	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
74½	18½	Panhandle pf	60	56	60	..
97¼	67	Paraffine Co (2¶)	81½	80	81½	..
18¾	7⅛	Param Pic	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	18⅝
136	59	Param Pic 1pf	135	133½	133⅞	136
17¾	8⅛	Param Pic 2pf	17⅝	17	17⅛	17¾
33¾	23	Parker Rust (1½¶)	32½	31⅜	32½	31¾
33	17½	Park & Tilford	33	31¾	32⅛	32¼
5¼	2¾	Park Utah	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅛
10	4⅛	Parmalee Trans	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
11⅞	6⅝	Pathe Film	8¼	7¾	7¾	8⅛
17¼	10⅛	Patino Mines	15¼	14⅝	14¾	15
73	60	Penick & Ford (3)	62½	62½	62½	62
3	1⅛	Peerless Corp	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
10¼	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
61¼	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf A	59	59	59	61
27¾	17	Penn Glass ct	21⅛	20	21	..
101	69	Penney, J C (2½b)	102¼	101	102	100½
45	28¼	Pennsylvania R R (1b)	44½	43⅝	43⅝	44
54	30	Peoples Drug St (1¶)	56	55	56	54
58	38	Peoples Gas Lt & C	53¼	50½	52½	50⅛
46½	25⅛	Pere Marquette	40⅛	40	40⅛	40⅛
89	56	Pere Marq pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	..
26½	16	Pet Milk (1)	26⅜	25½	26⅝	..
18	12⅝	Petroleum (½b)	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	15¾
19⅛	10⅛	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	11¼
52¼	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (¾b)	53	51¼	51¼	52¼
54⅝	45½	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	52½	52½	52½	52
16⅞	8⅛	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
3⅝	1½	Phila & Reading	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
101¾	66	Philip Morris (3)	82½	80½	81	79½
49⅜	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	48¾	47¼	48⅜	47⅛
9⅞	5½	Phoenix Hosiery	8¼	7½	8¼	..
84	70	Phoenix pf (3½)	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
17	8	Pierce Oil pf	12¾	11¾	12¾	11¾
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
37¼	29¼	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	30¾	30	30	30¾
13	7⅛	Pitts Coal	12⅜	11½	12⅜	..
57½	35½	Pitts Coal pf	54⅛	53	54⅛	53
13	7½	Pitts Screw & Bolt (⅛b)	12½	12⅛	12⅜	12
94¼	49	Pitts Steel pf	91	90¾	91	90⅛
9½	2⅝	Pitts United	3¼	3	3¼	3
111½	58⅛	Pitts United pf	109½	109	109	109
17½	11⅞	Plymouth Oil (1)	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
3¾	1½	Pittston Co	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
24⅝	12	Poor & Co B	24¾	24¼	24⅝	24¼
9¾	4⅛	Porto Rican A	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
3⅜	1¼	Porto Rican B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
12¼	6¾	Postal Tel pf (h)	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	10⅛
21	17½	Pressed Stl C (n)	22¾	21⅝	22½	21
62½	57½	Pr Stl C 2pf	67½	62¾	66	62½
20¾	17¾	Pr Stl C 1pf	22½	22½	22½	20⅝
52½	40¼	Procter & Gam (1½)	53¾	53⅜	53⅝	52⅛
122½	117	Procter & G pf (5)	117	117	117	..
49¼	39	Public Service (2.40)	46⅜	45	45⅞	44¼
113	103½	Pub Serv pf (5)	108	107⅞	107⅞	108¼
130	113⅛	Pub Serv pf (6)	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	..
65⅜	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	60¼	59⅜	60¼	58⅞
24⅞	16	Pure Oil	20¼	19⅞	20¼	19
118	91¼	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	99½	97¼	99½	97½
133¾	103	Pure Oil 8% pf (8)	110	109¾	109¾	109⅝
19¼	16⅛	Quakers (.80)	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	..
		—R—				
19	9⅝	Purity Bakeries (.40)	18⅛	17½	18⅛	17⅝
14⅛	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	12	11	11⅞	11⅛
108⅛	82¼	Radio pf B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..
80	68½	Radio pf (3½)	78⅜	74¾	78	74⅛
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
20	11	RR Securities	18⅛	18	18	..
38¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	34½	34⅜	34⅜	34½
49⅛	39	Reading 1pf (2)	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	..
45½	37	Reading 2pf (2)	45	45	45	45¼
16⅜	9⅞	Real Silk Hosiery	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
88	65½	Real Silk H pf	82	80	82	80
22⅛	12⅝	Reis & Co pf	21	21	21	..
22¼	2⅛	Reliable Str	22⅜	21⅛	21⅞	21⅜
23¾	17½	Remington Rand (.60¶)	23⅛	22¼	23	22⅛
99¾	77	Rem Rand 6% pf (6)	92	89½	90	..
24¾	19½	Rem Rand ppf (1¼)	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	..
114	99½	Rensselaer & S (8)	107	107	107	..
8¼	4⅛	Reo Motors	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6
26¾	16⅛	Republic I & S	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
121	77	Repub I&S pf	120	118¼	118¼	119
104¼	78¼	Rep I&S ppf A (6)	100½	100½	100½	100
24¼	10	Revere Cop&Br	23¾	23	23	23½
59½	24¼	Revere C&B A	60	690	60	57¾
138	90	Revere C&B pf	129½	129	129½	130
34	22½	Reynolds Metal (1)	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛
34⅞	26	Reynolds Spring (1)	32⅜	32	32	32
68⅝	50	Reynolds T B (3)	58½	58	58½	58
59¾	32	Roan Antly C M (1.12b)	65	64⅛	64¾	59¾
		—S—				
44⅞	27	Safeway Stores (2)	46⅜	44¼	46	43⅝
112	108	Safeway C pf (6)	111	111	111	111
39¼	22	St Joseph Lead (.80)	39¾	39⅛	39⅛	38¾
3⅝	1½	StL & SF (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
6⅜	2⅜	StL & SF pf (h)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
15	7⅝	StI Sou'western (h)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜
17½	11	Savage Arms	17⅛	16¼	16¾	16¾
52⅜	37¾	Schenley Dis Co (3)	52	50	51½	50
101¾	97½	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞	98¼
4¼	1⅜	Schulte Ret St (h)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
76	53½	Scott Paper (2)	68	67	68	..
1¾	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
4½	2	Seabd A L pf (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
43⅜	30½	Seaboard Oil (1)	35	34¼	34⅞	34¼
7¾	3½	Seagrave	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	7
101¾	59⅝	*Sears Roebuck (2)	99¼	98⅜	98⅜	101¾
4⅝	2⅝	Second Nat Inv	4¼	4	4	4⅛
81½	61¼	Sec Nat Inv pf (2.90g)	80¾	79	80¾	80
29⅞	15⅝	Servel Inc (.60)	30	29¾	29⅞	29⅜
32	20¾	Sharon Stl	27¼	26½	27	26½
98	89	Sharon Stl pf (5)	98	97¼	98	..
8⅞	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	7½
60	43¼	Sharp & D pf (3½)	58	58	58	58⅜
18⅝	11⅛	Shattuck, F G (½)	19⅛	17¾	19⅛	18⅜
41	30¼	Sheaffer Pen (2)	39½	39½	39½	38⅜
27⅝	14¾	Shell Union Oil	28	27⅝	28	27½
126¼	110½	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	126½	126	126¼	126¼
14½	8¾	Silver K Coal (.60)	12	11⅝	11¾	11¾
48⅞	19¾	Simmons (1¼b)	47⅞	46¾	46⅞	47½
6¾	3½	Simms Petroleum	4	4	4	4
36½	19½	Skelly Oil	37	36¼	37½	36
132	112	Skelly Oil pf (7½g)	121	120½	121	120½
105	65⅞	Sloss Shef pf (5¼b)	101	101	101	..
72	40¼	Smith, A O	50½	49	50	50
28½	21	Snider Packing	23¼	22⅛	23¼	22
114	110	Solvay Am pf ww (5½)	113	113	113	..
17¼	12½	Socony Vacuum (½)	17½	17	17½	17⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Sou Am G&P (.20b)	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
35½	26	So P Rico Sugar (2¶)	31½	30¼	31⅛	30
32½	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	31¼	30	31	29⅝
47⅞	23½	Southern Pacific	45⅝	44⅝	45	45⅛
25¾	12¾	Southern Ry	23⅛	22½	22⅞	23
48½	19	Southern Ry pf	44¼	43½	43¾	43½
59	34	So Ry M&O (4)	55	54¾	55	..
9¾	5¾	Sparks Withing	8⅜	7½	8	7⅛
27	6⅞	Spear & Co	24	24	24	24
36¾	29¾	Specer Kellogg (1.60)	32½	32½	32½	..
24⅛	15⅞	Sperry vtc (1b)	21⅞	21	21⅝	21¼
34	13⅝	Spicer Mfg (1b)	35⅜	33⅝	35⅜	33⅝
98¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	100¼	98⅜	98½	98½
39½	21¾	Square D&B (⅝b)	40	38¼	40	37½
18⅞	14¾	Stand Brands (.80)	18	17⅝	17¾	18
129	120⅞	Stand Brands pf (7)	127	126	127	..
13¾	9½	Stand Coml Tob	11¼	11	11	11
9⅞	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	6¾
24⅞	9½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	21⅞	20	21	19¾
56½	24¾	St G&E 6% pf (h)	49⅛	48⅛	49	46¼
64	28¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	58½	57	57⅝	56
47⅞	35	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	41¼	40⅝	41¼	40⅛
42⅞	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	44⅜	43¼	43⅞	42⅜
30¾	25	Stand Oil Kan	30	30	30	..
70	51½	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	70⅛	69¼	70	70
40¾	24¾	Starrett Co (1.40)	37	36½	37	..
77¼	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	76⅝	75¾	76⅝	76¼
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (1½¶)	20⅝	20⅛	20½	20¼
21¾	14⅝	Stone & Webster	18¾	18	18¾	17¾
15⅞	9⅛	Studebaker	15½	15¼	15⅜	15½
91	72	Sun Oil (1¶)	80½	80½	80½	80½
40½	27	Superheater (.80)	38½	37	38½	38
6¾	3	Superior Oil	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4¼
25⅞	9⅝	Superior Steel	25¼	24⅜	25¼	24¾
37⅞	23	Sutherland Pap (1.60¶)	36½	36⅜	36⅜	..
13¼	6⅝	Sweets Co Amer	13	13	13	..
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	23⅞	23½	23¾	23½
35⅞	28¼	Swift Intl (2)	32½	32	32	32¼
16⅜	15	Symington G'ld ww	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
		—T—				
9⅜	6¾	Telautograph (.60)	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
10¼	5⅝	Tennessee Corp	9⅜	9	9⅛	9⅛
49½	28⅞	Texas Corp (1¶)	50¼	49¼	49⅝	49½
39½	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2)	40⅞	39⅜	40¼	39¼
49	28	Texas & Pacific	40⅜	40	40	41½
15¼	7½	Texas & Pac Coal (¼b)	13⅞	13	13⅜	13
14⅜	9¼	Texas & P Land	11⅛	10⅛	11	10¼
45¾	33⅞	Thatcher Mfg (1)	43⅛	43	43	43⅝
14¼	8⅞	The Fair	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
110	85	The Fair pf (7)	89	89	89	90
12⅝	8½	Thermoid Co	9⅜	8¾	9¼	8⅞
11⅛	8¼	Thompson (½)	11	11	11	..
32¾	24⅝	Thompson Prod (.60b)	31⅜	30¾	31	30½
8½	4⅞	Thompson Star	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
19¾	14¾	Tide Watr Asso (.60)	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¾
24⅛	12⅛	Timken Detroit (1¶)	24⅝	23⅝	24½	23¼
72½	56	Timken Roller (2¶)	70	69	70	68½
15⅛	11	Transmerica (.40b)	14⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛
27⅝	14⅞	Tran & W Air	18⅛	17⅝	18	17⅛
17⅛	19⅜	Transue & Wil (.60¶)	16⅝	15¾	16¾	16⅝
12	7⅛	Tri Continental (¼b)	10⅛	10	10⅛	9¾
8⅝	4⅞	Traux Traer Coal (¼b)	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
10⅞	7⅛	Truscono Steel	11½	11¼	11½	10¾
34¼	22½	Twen C Fox (1b)	34½	33¾	33⅞	34¼
42	31⅜	Twen C FoxF pf (1½)	42½	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛
16½	8¾	Twin City R T	15	14¾	15	14¾
98⅜	65¼	Twin City R T pf	99	98½	98½	97½
		—U—				
8⅝	2⅞	Ulen & Co	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
99	74⅝	Underwd El F (3)	82½	81¾	82½	82⅜
52¾	38½	Union Bag & P (2)	49½	48¾	49	48⅝
101⅜	71⅝	Union Carbide (2¶)	101¼	100½	100⅝	99¾
28½	20¾	Union Oil Calif (1)	24¼	23⅝	23¾	24
149¼	108½	Union Pacific (6)	142¼	140¼	142¼	140
100	90⅛	Union Pacific pf (4)	97½	97½	97½	97½
31⅝	22⅝	Union Tank Car (1.20)	29½	29½	29½	29½
32⅜	20⅝	United Aircraft	24¾	23⅛	23⅜	23½
21	13	United Airlines vtc	14½	13⅞	14¼	13¾
35	16½	United Am Bosch	36	33⅞	36	34½
32½	24¼	United Biscuit (1.60)	32½	32¼	32½	32⅜
95½	68	United Carbon (3)	95	95	95	95¼
33¾	22⅝	Unit Carr Fast (2)	33½	33	33½	33
9¼	5⅜	United Corp	7¼	6¾	7¼	6⅞
48⅞	40¼	United Corp pf (3)	44½	43⅝	44½	43
16½	10¾	United Drug (½b)	15	14½	14¾	15
29½	15	United Dyewood (1¼b)	21⅞	21½	21¾	21⅛
7⅜	4	United El Coal	6¼	6	6¼	6
85½	66½	United Fruit (3)	81	79⅞	80½	80
50⅛	32⅛	*United Eng & F (2)	48	47	47	48¼
19½	14⅜	United Gas Im (1)	15½	15	15⅛	15
13	6⅛	United Pp Bd (h)	12½	12½	12½	..
21⅛	10	US Distrib pf	20¼	19	19½	20
39⅜	24¼	US Freight (1)	31⅛	30¾	31	30⅝
20	13	US & For Sec	19¼	18	19¼	18
99	91	US & For S pf (6)	100	98⅞	100	98½
112½	80½	US Gypsum (2)	113	111	111½	110¾
19⅛	8⅞	US Hoffman M	18⅞	18	18½	18½
59	31¼	US Indus Alco (2)	40⅞	39⅝	40	39¾
9⅞	4½	US Leather vtc	5	4¾	5	4¾
18⅜	10⅜	US Leather A vtc	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
104	71	US Leather ppf vtc	91¼	91¼	91¼	93
58	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (1½)	57	56½	56¾	57⅛
13	7⅜	US Realty	11¼	10¾	10⅞	11
39½	16⅝	US Rubber	39⅞	39⅛	39¼	39½
97	47	US Rubber 1pf	95⅝	94	94	95⅝
96½	72¼	US Smelt R&M (10b)	93⅞	92¾	93¼	92¼
75⅛	68½	US Smelt pf (3½)	71	71	71	..
79¾	46⅜	US Steel	79⅝	78	78¾	79⅜
150½	115½	US Steel pf (7)	147½	147	147	146
144	131	US Tobacco (5¶)	135	135	135	..
7⅝	5	United Stores A	7	6¾	6¾	7
86½	57⅝	Univ Leaf Tob (3¶)	86½	86	86½	85⅞
165	153	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	160	160	160	..
115	50	Univ Pictures pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
		—V—				
2⅝	1	Vadsco Sales	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
54¾	30	Vadsco Sales pf	54¾	53½	54¾	54½
27¼	16¼	Vanadium	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
48½	28¾	Van Raalte (1½b)	49⅝	48⅛	49	48¼
48⅛	40	Vick Chem (2¶)	45½	45½	45½	..
8⅜	4⅛	Va-Caro Chem	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
48¾	28¾	Va-C Chem 6%	41¾	40½	40½	41½
9⅜	4	a Iron C & C	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
86	70	Vulcan Detin (4b)	74	74	74	..
		—W—				
4½	2¼	Wabash RR (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10⅜	5	Wabash pf A (h)	7¾	7½	7¾	8
18	9⅛	Waldorf System (1.20b)	18⅜	18	18¾	18
37⅛	30	Walgreen (2)	36½	36½	36½	36¼
44⅞	26⅛	Walker, Hiram (2)	45⅛	44¼	45⅛	43⅞
19	17⅜	Walker, Hiram, pf (1)	19⅜	19	19⅜	..
10	5½	Walworth	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛
50	16⅞	ard Baking A	48¼	48	48	..
7⅛W	2⅛	Ward Baking B	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
100⅝	47⅜	Ward Baking pf (3g	100	100	100	..
15¾	9¼	Warner Bros A	16	15⅝	15⅞	15¾
63⅛	44	Warner Bros pf	62	62	62	..
2⅞	½	Warner Quinlan (h)	1	1¼	1¼	¼
10¼	4⅝	Warren Bros	9¾	9¼	9¾	9
31½	15⅞	Warren cv pf	30¼	30	30	..
35⅛	19½	Waukesha Motor (1)	39¼	35	39	34¾
11¼	6⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	8¼	7¾	8¼	7½
46½	33⅝	Wesson Oil (½¶)	40¾	40	40⅜	40¾
83½	78	Wesson Oil pf (4)	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
102	87	W Penn El pf (6)	93	93	93	92½
110	96	W Penn El pf (7)	108¾	107	107	109
124½	116½	W Penn Pw pf (7)	122	120	122	120
12⅛	2⅛	Westn Maryland	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
23¼	15	Westn Md 2pf	19	18	18⅜	..
4	2	Westn Pacific	2	2	2	2
9⅞	5⅛	Westn Pac pf	6¼	5¾	6	6
95¾	72½	Westn Union (2b)	96⅛	93½	95½	93½
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	44¾	44	44½	43¾
153½	94½	Westing Elec (4)	148⅛	146¾	147¼	145½
39	35½	Weston E I A (2)	37 z	37	37	..
32	19¾	Westvaco Chlor (1)	25	24¼	24¼	24⅞
35¼	32⅜	Westvaco Chl pf (1½)	34¾	34⅛	34¾	33½
37⅛	21½	Wheeling Steel	33	33	33	32⅞
109¼	84	Wheeling Stl pf (2g)	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103½
120	99	Wheel & L E pf (5½)	120	120	120	..
28¼	18⅜	White Motor	27⅞	24⅞	27	25
17¼	13⅝	White Rock (1.40)	16	15⅞	16	15¾
5⅜	3¼	White Sew M	4½	4½	4½	..
33¼	16	White Sew M pf	32¾	32	32	32
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
11	6⅜	Wilson & Co (½)	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛
87	70	Wilson & Co pf (6)	78½	78	78½	..
63⅛	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	63¼	63	63¼	61¾
36¼	23⅛	Worthington Pump	35½	34	34¾	34
85¼	56	Wor Pump A pf	84½	81¾	81¼	82⅝
80¾	47	Wor Pump B pf	75½	75½	75½	..
140¾	62⅝	Wright Aero	126	120	125	..
79	63	Wrigley (3¶)	71½	71¼	71½	71
		—Y—Z—				
45	33¾	Yale & Towne (.60)	44½	44	44½	44½
22¾	8¾	Yellow Truck	20¾	19¾	20½	19¾
155	83½	Yellow Truck pf	154	153	154	151
55	42⅞	Young Sp & W (3¶)	49¼	48⅞	49¼	49
87¾	41¾	Youngstown	87⅝	86½	87½	86¾
122	105	Youngstown pf (5½)	117	117	117	116½
41¾	11½	Zenith Radio	41⅛	39⅝	40½	39¾
9⅜	5¾	Zonite Prod	8½	7¾	8	8⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. † Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Los Angeles FHLB Loans in 1936 Top 1935 by 81 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles announced that advances to members in the nine months to Sept. 30, amounted to $6,468,742, an increase of 8 per cent over a year ago, 128 per cent over September of 1934, and 330 per cent over September of 1933.

Membership of the bank is composed of 168 savings, building and loan associations in Arizona, California, Nevada, and Hawaii, and 103 of them are recipients of advances from the bank.

President M. M. Hurford reported outstanding advances of the 12 home loan banks in the United States reached the total of $126,863,757 on Sept. 12, when repayments had amounted to $119,449,712.

"This is the record figure for employment of the credits made available by the central reserve system for the thrift and home-financing institutions of the nation," the president said.

"Parallel with the pronounced revival in the home building that began in the spring of 1935, the total of outstanding advances of the Federal Home Loan Bank System has maintained an unbroken rise since March of that year when the total was less than $74,000,000.

"The steadily increasing use of their credit reserve system reflects the greater activity of the member associations in making long-term loans in their areas for the construction, purchase, repair, and refinancing of homes. The proportion of loans made for new construction has been climbing in recent months while the ratio of refinancing loans has been decreasing.

"The Chicago Bank, serving Illinois and Wisconsin, leads the regional banks in the volume of outstanding advances, followed closely by the Cincinnati Bank, serving Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee," the local president continued.

"The number of member institutions, which are chiefly savings, building and loan associations, was 3695 on Sept. 16, as compared with 3640 on June 30."

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¼
4-6 months	44¾c	44¾c	65⅜c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	1⅞@2
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	¼@ 3/16%	¼@ 3/16%	3/16@ ¼%
4 months	5/16@ ¼	5/16@ ¼	¼@ 5/16
5-6 months	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 7/16

London Quotations

3-mos bills	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16@ ⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	9/16	9/16@ ⅝	9/16@ ⅝
Bar silver	20 3/16d	20¼d	29 3/16d
Bar gold	142s 3d	142s 2½d	142s 6d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Kansas City	2	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	2
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	4½
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.88⅞	$4.88⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.88 15/16	4.89	8.2397
France—franc	.0464	.0465	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1688	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2298½	.2298	.3267
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0891
Germany—mark	.4022	.4023	.4033
Holland—florin	.5370	.5409	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2521	.2522	.4537
Norway—krone	.2456	.2457	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2183	.2184	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0354‡	.0354‡	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0216‡	.0216‡	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980‡	.1980‡	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887‡	.1887‡	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445‡	.0445‡	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075‡	.0075‡	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235‡	.0235‡	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3259	.3260	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso	.0515	.0515	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8000	.8000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2858	.2860	.8440
India—rupee	.3695	.3696	.6180
Java—florin	.5403	.5444	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3062½	.3055	*
Shanghai—dol	.2960	.2955	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5737½	.5738½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5037½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788‡	.2788‡	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec'mb'r	1.14¾	1.15⅝	1.14¾	1.15½	+ ¾
May	1.13⅛	1.13¾	1.12¾	1.13⅝	+ ½
July	.99⅝	1.00¼	.99⅜	.99½	— ⅛
Corn					
December	.95¾	.98⅛	.95⅝	.98⅛	+2⅜
May	.91⅛	.92½	.90¾	.92½	+1¾
July	.89	.89¾	.87½	.89¾	+2⅜
Oats					
December	.41⅞	.42½	.41⅞	.42⅜	+ ½
May	.42	.42¾	.42	.42⅝	+ ½
July	.39	.39¾	.39	.39¾	+ ⅝
Rye					
December	.84¼	.85	.84⅛	.85	+1¼
May	.82	.83⅛	.82	.83	+1⅛
July	.75½	.76	.75½	.76	+ ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
November	1.10⅛	1.08¼	1.09⅞	+.01
December	1.07¼	1.05¾	1.07⅛	+ ⅞
May	1.08⅜	1.06⅞	1.08⅛	+ ¾

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	11.93	11.99	11.90	11.98	+.10
March	12.28	12.33	12.24	12.32	+.10
June	12.60	12.64	12.55	12.64	+.42

Many More Telephones

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Company reported a net gain of 16,403 telephone stations in October, compared with 6633 in October, 1935, and 1203 in the same month in 1934.

Disbursements to Stockholders to Avoid Tax Reach Flood Tide

Study of All-Risk Crop Insurance Is Begun by Experts

WASHINGTON (AP)—A system of all-risk crop insurance, advocated by spokesmen for both major parties in the pre-election drive, came to the fore again today.

Secretary Wallace and other members of a special committee named by the President to formulate a crop insurance program for Congressional action began a three-day conference.

More than a score of insurance experts were called together today to discuss technical angles of the vast plan to minimize hazards that threaten millions of farmers annually.

Farm Leaders to Confer

Tomorrow as many experts in the warehouse field will meet the committee. The final session will include 80 to 90 farm organization leaders and spokesmen.

Secretary Wallace has said that a report to the President on the program will be ready in December. About the same time definite details for the 1937 soil conservation program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are expected to be ready.

A tie-in of the AAA and crop insurance plans was seen as a possibility.

The President, in naming the insurance group, suggested that insurance benefits be "available only to farmers co-operating in farm and soil conservation programs."

Mr. Roosevelt said the insurance plan should guarantee farmers "some income both in time of price collapse and in time of crop failure."

Government Must Help

He added that loss of foreign markets had resulted in surpluses that causes ruinous farm prices, while drought had exposed farmers to loss of crops, all in recent years.

A combination of crop insurance and "the ever-normal granary plan" to protect farmers, with payment of both premiums and losses in commodities, has been mentioned by Mr. Wallace.

Contending that private corporations did not offer the farmer all-risk protection, the Agriculture Secretary said that "as in the case of bank deposit insurance, the task is one which, if undertaken at all, will have to be undertaken by the Federal Government."

Terming crop insurance the "social security for the farmer," Mr. Wallace said that a sound program would do away with "much of the need for relief and aid and the emergency loans in times of stress" and also "lessen the temptation for overplanting."

Raising of Better Livestock Is Making Progress in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Housewives demanding better beef and development of good livestock shows are responsible for improvement in quality of western herds, declared J. A. McNaughton, general manager of the local union stockyards as he launched the round-up for the Great Western Livestock Show to be held here from Dec. 14 to 19.

He said the improvement had been more pronounced in the past 10 years than in any period for the previous 25 years.

"Back in 1934, when the government agencies were buying drouth-stricken cattle, the cattlemen took advantage of their greatest opportunity to cull out the less desirable breeding animals," the livestock executive observed.

"Of the millions of cattle purchased by the AAA a very large percentage represented the cull animals of the herds in drought areas," he continued. "So in this respect, the 1934 drought was not an unmitigated evil.

"But most important of all is that there is a widespread demand for good beef and a growing price differential between the various grades. Beef cattle breeders have been quick to sense the improved demand for a better quality product.

"Competition of increased quantities of beef from dairy herds has brought about an abundant supply of mediocre beef. The cowman has decided to take his product out of direct competition by producing a greatly superior product.

"The broad demand for purebred beef bulls indicates that further improvement in beef herds is yet to come, for the real foundation of better quality beef rests in the use of the right sort of breeding bulls."

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BETWEEN NEW YORK CITY AND
THE WORLD'S FAIR

Copper Price Abroad Hits Five-Year Peak

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 5, 1936

THE price of foreign copper today stands at a new five-year high at 10.725 cents a pound under the force of continued heavy buying.

At this level the premium over the domestic market widened to nearly ¾ of a cent, leading to further predictions of an early advance in the home price from the present 10 cent base.

Producing interests said domestic buying was only moderate, but some quarters reported the presence of large inquiries in the market.

Copper consumption in the United States during the September quarter was estimated by trade authorities at 92,700 short tons against 105,150 in the second quarter and 71,450 in the 1935 third quarter.

Improved Outlook For Builders Of Locomotives Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Builders of locomotives have not had as pronounced an expansion of business this year as other divisions of the railroad equipment industry, though there are many encouraging factors, says the Standard Statistics Co.

Some 158 locomotives of all types were ordered in the initial nine months, as compared with 35 a year ago. Inquiries are currently being made for about 80 locomotives, which, together with other business that may develop over the near term, may bring the 1936 total to 250 units. This would be the best showing since 1930, when the total was 440.

Any business placed over the rest of this year would not be reflected in 1936 income accounts, as deliveries could not be made until 1937.

Apart from the factors of rising traffic requirements and obsolescence of existing facilities, the trend toward faster freight schedules and increased efficiency of railroad service points to large scale replacements of tractive power in the not distant future. Engines incapable of high speed freight or passenger service constitute a sizeable proportion of those owned by the railroads.

Orders over the next few years may not attain the average of 1157 units built annually during the period 1925-29, but even if they reach but half this average, such a level of business would be sufficient to enable producers to report worth-while profits. The development of Diesel engines, especially in connection with switching service and streamlined trains, offers additional opportunities for enlargement of earning power in this branch of the industry.

Bank Clearings Up 6.2 P. C. Over Like Week of Last Year

NEW YORK, (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,298,156,000 during the five-day week ending Nov. 4, Dun & Bradstreet reported today.

This was a gain of 6.2 per cent over clearings of $4,987,404,000 in the same week last year. The agency said the figures during the period last year included four days of the first-of-month settlements, whereas this year there were but two.

In the week preceding, clearings showed an increase of 19.5 per cent over the 1935 comparative.

Clearings at New York City aggregated $3,323,716,000, an increase of 8.4 per cent over $3,067,022,000 in the same week last year. The total of $1,974,440,000 at outside centers was higher by 2.8 per cent.

The majority of outside centers showed increases over last year. The largest were 22.6 per cent at Pittsburgh and Atlanta, and 14.2 per cent at Cleveland.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $292,600,000, a gain of 2.7 per cent over $284,800,000 in the same 1935 week.

Anaconda Wire Quarter Net Highest in History

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Wire & Cable Company reported the largest third quarter net profit in its history, totaling $764,266, equal before surtax on undistributed profits to $1.81 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $632,148, or $1.50 a share in the preceding quarter and $213,095, or 50 cents a share in the like period of 1935.

For the first nine months of the year net profit before undistributed profits surtax was placed at $1,679,968, or $3.98 a share against $681,232, or $1.61 in the first nine months a year ago. This company has headquarters in New York and plants for the manufacture of copper wire and cable at Great Falls, Mont., Kenosha, Wis., Hastings, N. Y., Sycamore, Ill., Pawtucket, R. I., Anderson and Marion, Ind., Muskegon, Mich., and Orange and Oakland, Calif. It is controlled by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

New Refinancing Plan By Southern Indiana Gas

A refinancing program for Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, designed to simplify its capital structure and to reduce interest charges and preferred dividend requirements, will be carried a step further with the offering of 85,895 shares of the company's 4.8 per cent preferred stock, of an aggregate par value of $8,589,500, at a price of $102.75 per share.

The underwriting group is headed by Bonbright & Co. Incorporated, and includes the First Boston Corporation, E. W. Clark & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated, Lee Higginson Corporation and Spencer Trask & Co.

Companies Rush Extra Dividends To Avoid Surtax

NEW YORK (AP)—The year-end flow of extra and special dividends, accelerated by the federal tax on undistributed profits, reached flood tide today with more than half a dozen leading corporations ordering fat disbursements.

Directors of American Steel Foundries, Inc., ordered a payment of $1 on the common, the first since 1931, and a preferred disbursement of $17.50 on arrears as well as a regular of $1.75.

The board of Phelps Dodge Corp. ordered a special payment of 25 cents a share, in addition to the regular of the same amount.

Harbison Walker Refractories ordered an extra of 50 cents and a regular of the same amount, while the board of Holland Furnace Co. ordered a dividend of $1, the first in four years.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. announced a special distribution of 25 cents a share. John A. Brown, president, said it was authorized in order to reduce the company's tax liability on undistributed income, and added the management would have preferred to retain the cash it represents "for capital expenditures and debt payments." The dividend is payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Servel Co. of Evansville, Ind., ordered an extra dividend of 40 cents and increased the quarterly dividend to 25 cents from 15 cents in previous quarters. Both dividends are payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., with plants at Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thompsonville, Conn., declared a special dividend of $2 and a dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 16. The company paid 25 cents three months ago.

Directors of Timken Roller Bearing Company declared an extra dividend of 75 cents and a quarterly disbursement of 75 cents. On Sept. 5, an extra of 25 cents and a quarterly of 50 cents were paid.

The company, with principal plants in Ohio, reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30, net profit of $2,023,773, equal to 84 cents a share, compared with $1,297,857, or 54 cents in the like quarter last year. No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits. Dividends are payable Dec. 5 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Reynolds Metals Company, manufacturers of metal foils, disclosed it would create an issue of not exceeding $1,000,000 of 3½ per cent debentures to be used for payment to common stockholders.

The company said the proposed issue was "the only practical way" of permitting it to retain 1936 excess earnings, which would otherwise be subject to the federal undistributed profits surtax and involve payment to the Government of about $110,000.

Bristol Myers Co. declared an extra dividend of 20 cents and a quarterly dividend of 60 cents on capital stock, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 13. The previous rate was 50 cents quarterly with 10 cents extra in the last three quarters.

Dictaphone Corp., of New York, with a plant at Bridgeport, Conn., ordered a dividend of $2.25 on the common stock compared with $1 paid on June 1 and Sept. 1, of this year. It is payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 13.

Reliable Stores Corp., retail furniture chain with stores in Eastern territory, declared an initial cash dividend of 50 cents on the common stock and two disbursements of $1.75 on the preferred for the last half of 1936, all payable Nov. 19 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Virginia Morris Plan Bank Starts New Check System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The Morris Plan Bank of Virginia inaugurated here a "popular" checking account plan in addition to its present system of personal accounts, Thomas C. Boushall, president, announced. Said to be the first of its kind in the South, the "popular" checking account will require no minimum balance and no monthly charge.

A book of 20 checks will be furnished for $1, Mr. Boushall said, which may be used to draw against the customer's badance as in the personal acount system, which it in no way supplants. The new plan, under which accounts may be opened for as little as $5, will be put in effect here and in Petersburg, Newport News, and Roanoke.

Firestone Tire Increases Dividend on the Common

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Directors of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. authorized an increase in the quarterly dividend on common stock of 20 cents a share.

There are 1,933,000 common shares outstanding.

The formal announcement said: "Directors have increased the quarterly dividend from 30 cents to 50 cents a share on the outstanding shares of common stock, payable Nov. 20, 1936, to stock of record Nov. 15, 1936."

Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend on 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, Series A, amounting to $1.50 a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Commonwealth & Southern 12 Months' Net Tops 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, leading utility holding company, reports consolidated net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $11,700,036, equal after preferred dividends to 8 cents a share on the common stock outstanding.

This compares with $8,505,447, or $5.67 a share on the $6 preferred stock in the previous 12 months.

For September net income was $1,157,351, compared with $769,565 in September, 1935.

Nickel Industry Shows Marked Recovery From Depression Low

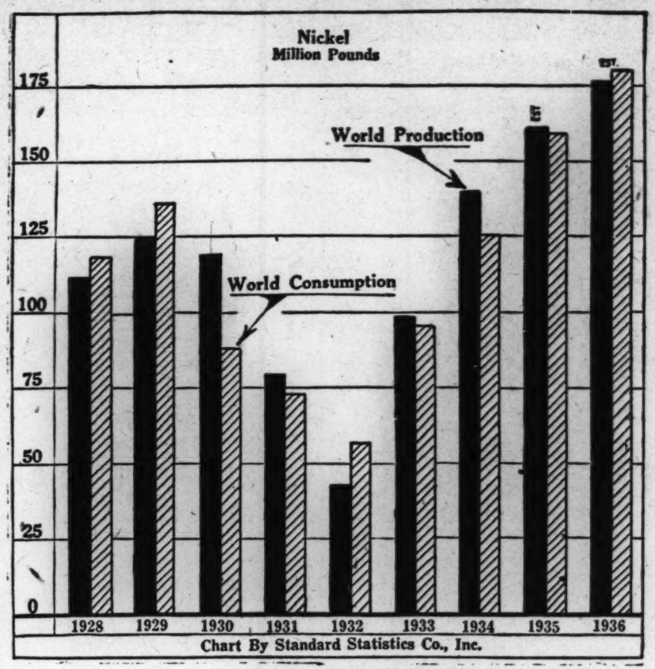

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The nickel industry has registered outstanding recovery from the low levels of the depression.

Both production and consumption reached new peaks in 1935 and both of these records will be broken again this year.

Social Security Act's Old Age Insurance Plan Facing Hurdles

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—While the Social Security Act became a primary political issue, through its injection into the recent election campaign, it has been for six months or more an important concern of New York's financial district, and interest is heightening as the date draws near for the inauguration of the third and last important aspect of this many-facetted law, the old age insurance provisions.

Principal interest attaches itself in Wall Street, as in the political campaign, to these old-age insurance provisions, rather than to the unemployment insurance sections, which went into effect last January. Discussion of the unemployment insurance plan was rife last spring, principally in connection with the legal fortunes of the New York State unemployment insurance act, but the actuarial and accounting aspects of the old-age insurance program, an entirely different part of the law, have tended in recent months to overshadow the interest in the unemployment insurance provisions almost entirely.

Three Outstanding Programs

The Social Security Act has three outstanding and entirely different programs, which the public will have to learn to distinguish carefully from each other—the unemployment insurance plan, which is based on the states; the old-age pension plan, which is an arrangement of federal grants-in-aid to the states for the care of, chiefly, the aged poor; and the now much-discussed old-age insurance plan, which is essentially a government-run, compulsory savings annuity plan. The "payroll-cut" notices so much discussed politically last month concerned solely this compulsory savings plan, and had nothing whatever to do with the unemployment insurance features of the law.

First among those in Wall Street interested in the old-age insurance or compulsory savings plan are of course the life insurance companies. Since the plan is modeled in imitation of a life insurance company, they are primarily interested in the actuarial features, the relation between "premiums" collected and "benefits" promised, the size of the reserves, etc.

Still another interest is that of the investment bankers and bond dealers, particularly those specializing in government bonds. The plan appears to involve revolutionary changes in the operations of the Treasury, as well as sweeping changes in the gilt-edged bond market. On its face it presents the decidedly deflationary possibility of an ultimate retirement of all outstanding government issues on their first available call date.

Another important interest is, of course, that of corporate managements and of security analysts in the effect which the pay roll taxes will have upon corporate earnings. This tax, which will eventually reach 9 per cent of pay rolls, if the unemployment insurance tax is added, will naturally fall heaviest on those companies of whose product "value added by wages" constitutes the largest part. In the case of a good many corporations the new pay roll taxes will take a far larger chunk out of earnings than the combined income and undivided surplus taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of 1936.

Machine Aid for the Act

Still a further interest is that of the makers of accounting and tabulating machinery. Under the law, the Social Security Board should have recorded data on some 26,000,000 persons by Jan. 1, 1937, which must thereafter be kept up to date. This will require a permanent staff of as many as 50,000 persons, depending upon the degree to which the recording and tabulating is mechanised, while presumably at least as much more of recording and tabulating work must be done by employers' accounting departments. This without counting the records to be kept by states and employers for the unemployment insurance plan, which will cover roughly about one half as many people as the old-age insurance plan.

It appears quite possible that the vast increase in accounting required of American business and Washington bureaus because of the recent control and security legislation would have been altogether too burdensome to undertake had it not been for the rapid advance in accounting, recording, tabulating, and sorting machinery in recent years. Among the legislative acts which share responsibility with the Social Security Act for the current boom in the office machinery business are the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the NRA and AAA, the Motor Carriers' Act, the Commodities Exchange Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, and many others.

Problem of Registration

Despite the new mechanical aids, financial observers doubt whether the Social Security Board will be able to encompass the registration of 26,000,000 tax-payers between Nov. 15 and Jan. 1. Present plans call for distribution of registration forms by the Post Office to each worker. They must then be filled in and returned. The Post Office, meantime, will be occupied with what seems likely to become the largest Christmas volume since 1929.

Critical opinion among financial observers is that the timing under which the law is going into effect was designed for political reasons. The unemployment insurance provisions, which impose no tax on employees, but only on employers, were inaugurated in 1936, despite the fact that they require state legislative co-operation to be effective and although it was known at the time the legislation was being prepared that few state legislatures have meetings in 1936 in which they could enact unemployment insurance legislation. The old-age insurance plan, however, which levies a tax on the employee, does not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1937. This part of the Act, however, is a straight-out federal arrangement, requiring no state co-operation. A similar feeling exists as to the reason for the postponement by the Social Security Board of the preliminary registration until Nov. 15.

Question of Constitutionality

Not so much stock is taken in Wall street as elsewhere of the charge that because the taxes to be gathered from workers' pay rolls as insurance premiums are to be carried into the Treasury's general fund, hence Congress is likely to overlook its moral duty of appropriating these into the special Old-Age Insurance Fund which the law sets up.

The defenders of the act, including the President, misstated the facts in saying that the money goes into a special fund. The confusion arises, however, not out of careless drafting of the act but out of certain constitutional difficulties.

The Railroad Retirement Act was rejected by the Supreme Court because it collected a tax to pay pensions. The lawyers who drafted the Social Security Act, therefore, attempted to get round this by completely separating the tax features and the benefit features of the retirement plan.

The tax is imposed in one Title, like any other excise, to go into the General Fund. Another Title, however, appropriates the money into a special fund, out of the General Fund, like any other appropriation. This problem will come up again when the constitutionality of the act is tested. Then its antagonists and defenders will have to shift sides.

The attack on its constitutionality will then center about the assertion that these tax collections are obviously intended for the payment of old-age insurance, while its constitutional defense will consist largely in the assertion that the tax is an innocent excise tax, liable to be used for anything, while the appropriations have no relation to the tax. This is somewhat the same switch as was necessary in the Ashwander et al. vs. TVA-Alabama Power case, in the matter of whether electricity was the primary purpose of the TVA.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
Chicago, Ill., November 4, 1936
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company payable December 1, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 16, 1936. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.
C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary.

Trading in Wool Heavy and Prices Rise During Week

Weekly Wool Review

Further advances are being secured by the Boston wool trade, as demand continues persistent and foreign markets give evidence of growing strength. Buyers are in a better position to purchase wool aside from the basic strength of the commodity, because of the larger business being done in clothing and in the piece-goods field. Prices for goods are from 2 to 7 per cent higher, which brings them a bit nearer a parity with the cost of raw material, though not fully up to it.

Trading in wool is fairly heavy and the small supply of domestic wool tends to draw attention to possibilities of a squeeze if not an actual shortage in the market. Demand continues unabated. More than 20,000,000 pounds are estimated to have changed hands in the past two weeks, and some well-posted observers figure even more has been sold. One result is higher prices all around.

Wool From Australia

Considerable wool has been purchased in Australia where the markets are higher by one to two cents, clean basis, this week, for Boston account. Good wools of 60s. and better grade, are quoted in Australia around the equivalent of 95 cents, clean basis, duty paid, landed at Boston.

Fine domestic wools are selling in some instances at relatively higher prices than the landed basis for Australian wools in Boston, apparently due in part to scarcity of wanted classes.

French combing and staple graded territory wools have sold in bulk as high as 94 cents, clean basis, and Ohio delaines close to 93 cents. Pulled and fleece wools for the woolen mill trades are active with Double A scoured pulled wools fetching all the way from 92@98 cents, depending on staple and character. Territory half-blood wools brought up to 88 cents clean basis for the best types. Ohio-Michigan combing wools of three-eighths type are up and it is difficult to buy today under 41 cents.

Prices Up in West

Buying has been more general in the West with prices advancing. Good class 111 and 11 wools brought up to 89c clean, landed in the East. The bulk of the Texas fall wool has been moved at prices figured to equal 71@72c clean, landed Boston.

Japan, which has declared a boycott of Australian wools because of tariff measures taken against Japanese goods, has apparently shifted its operations to South America. Close to 40,000,000 pounds are reported to have been purchased in Argentina and Uruguay by Japan interests.

Mohair is in some call but the small supply keeps prices firmer than most buyers desire to pay, especially in view of the fact that the larger consumers are fairly well covered on requirements of the near future.

Mexico May Pay On Foreign Debt

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A hint that Mexico is contemplating resumption to some degree of payments on her foreign debt, much of it owed in the United States, was contained in a statement by President Lazaro Cardenas to Congress Wednesday.

He said: "Everything makes us think we are not far from attempt-terior debt."
ing satisfactory revision of our ex-

The statement was made in connection with a request for authorization of a 50,000,000 peso (approximately $13,750,000) loan for railway construction.

An authoritative source said the Government was negotiating with its foreign creditors and hopes to get a substantial reduction in its $270,000,000 funded debt as well as a reduction or a possible cancellation of accumulated interest and a lower interest rate for the future.

Another New High For Power Output

By the Associated Press

New York

PRODUCTION of electricity in the week ended Oct. 31 totaled 2,175,810,000 kilowatt hours, a new peak, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

This represents a gain of .4 of one per cent over output of 2,166,656,000 kilowatt hours in the previous week and a gain of 14.7 per cent over 1,895,817,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year.

All major geographic regions were represented in the increased output reported by the Edison Institute. Percentage increases follow: New England 9.7, Middle Atlantic 13.1, Central Industrial 18.4, West Central 11.4, Southern States 20.1, Rocky Mountain 18.6, Pacific Coast 7.2.

Chain Stores Help California Grape Men 'Out of the Red'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Chain-store cooperation was credited here recently by Thomas A. Robertson, California farm leader, with taking growers of Concord grapes in five southern California counties out of the red during the 1936 harvest season, just closed.

Chairman of the Zone No. 1 Concord Grape Pro Rate Committee, Mr. Robertson declared that a chain-store sales campaign featuring the grapes doubled 1935 returns to growers in Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.

The campaign was one of a series being staged by California chain stores and throughout the nation in an effort to help agriculture solve its problem of surplus crop distribution.

"Chain stores," the chairman reported, "bought the grapes at a price of 3 cents, which they agreed upon with the pro rate committee. By taking large quantities of the grapes, their sales kept the market clear and strengthened the price."

He pointed out previous years when the growers received as little as a cent and a half a pound for their produce—less than the cost of production.

In a formal resolution which commended the chain stores the pro rate committee recounted the cooperation which made one chain store buyer spurn and another reject a truckload of grapes because the lug boxes did not bear the committee's stamp of approval.

Japan Buys Less American Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decline in imports of American cotton by Japan in the past marketing season was reported by the Agriculture Department.

It said Japan imported 1,553,000 bales of American cotton for the season ending Aug. 31, compared to 1,663,000 bales the preceding year.

Total imports from all countries were 3,737,000 bales last season and 3,382,000 the previous 12 months.

"The slightly smaller takings of American cotton during the year, accompanied by increased imports of Indian, Chinese and Brazilian cotton, were chiefly due to price relationships unfavorable to American cotton," the department said.

Advertising Shows Gain of 10 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—The magazine Advertising Age reports 20,294,693 lines of retail advertising placed by merchants of 67 major cities in the week ended Oct. 24, a gain of 10.1 per cent over the corresponding week last year.

For the year to date, the total of 733,667,425 lines was an increase of 6.1 per cent over the same period in 1935, the magazine said.

Cotton Crop Curb Sure to Fail, Says British Economist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Mr. H. Campion, Robert Ottley lecturer in economic statistics at the University of Manchester, who spent a year in the United States with a Rockefeller fellowship, has studied the problems of the American cotton-growing industry at first hand, and he is convinced that however effective may be the administration of schemes to raise prices by crop restriction, all such schemes are, in the long run, bound to fail.

It was true, he said, that the United States Government's policy had succeeded in raising the incomes of the cotton growers, but, in his opinion, any such gain would be more than offset by future losses, due to increased cotton production—directly stimulated by the American program of restriction—in other countries.

The "patching" of the now illegal AAA by supplemental legislation to the Soil Conservation Act, the speaker said, was only intended to tide the Government over until after the November elections. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, if returned to power in November, would be committed to continue some form of cotton control to please the President's supporters in the South. But the Government's existing plans of cotton control must be drastically reformed if they were to be of any real assistance to the cotton growers.

At present, Mr. Campion alleged, the United States growers were happy in a false feeling of security that their crop was not really competitive in world markets. They must, he maintained, be made to realize that this was not so, and the United States Government should seek not to raise prices by diminishing output but to make existing prices more profitable to the growers by encouraging schemes of co-operative marketing and the introduction of mechanical aids in picking and other processes.

Securities Commission Reveals More Salaries

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission reports that George K. Morraw chairman of the board of directors of the Gold Dust Corporation of New York City, received total remuneration of $59,949 during the corporation's last fiscal year.

Randolph Catlin, president, received $49,726, and F. P. Zimmerman, secretary and treasurer, received $21,324.

Other annual reports to the commission disclosed the following salaries:

International Agricultural Corporation, New York City—John J. Watson, president, $40,822; Harry B. Baylor and John T. Burrows, vice-presidents, $20,000 each.

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts
Investors
Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

For Conservation
In good estate management nothing can replace a background of careful study and experience, if investments are to be properly safeguarded.
OUR TRUST BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Trust Department

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank
40 WATER STREET · BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Representatives Elected to House

By the Associated Press

Members elected or returned to the United States House of Representatives follow. The asterisk * means re-election. Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Union Party, (U); Socialist (S); Farmer-Labor, (F-L); Independent, (I); Progressive, (P); Prohibition, (Pr).

Numbers under the state names show the representative districts. Representatives-at-Large, AL.

For numerical changes of party strength in the House, see the table on page 4.

Alabama
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)*
2 Lister Hill (D)*
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)*
4 Sam Hobbs (D)*
5 Joe Starnes (D)*
6 Pete B. Jarman Jr. (D)
7 William B. Bankhead (D)*
8 John J. Sparkman (D)
9 Luther B. Patrick (D)

Arizona
AL John R. Murdock (D)

Arkansas
1 William J. Driver (D)*
2 John E. Miller (D)*
3 Claude A. Fuller (D)*
4 Ben Cravens (D)*
5 David D. Terry (D)*
6 John L. McClellan (D)*
7 Wade Kitchens (D).

California
1 Clarence F. Lea (D)*
2 Harry L. Englebright (R) (D) (P)*
3 Frank H. Buck (D) (R)*
4 Franck R. Havenner (P) (D)
5 Richard J. Welch (R) (D) (P)*
6 Albert E. Carter (R) (D)*
7 (In doubt)
8 John Joseph McGrath (D) (P)*
9 Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) (D)*
10 Henry E. Stubbs (D)*
11 John Steven McGroarty (D)*
12 (In doubt)
13 Charles Kramer (D) (R)*
14 Thomas F. Ford (D)*
15 John M. Costello (D)*
16 John F. Dockweiler (D)*
17 Charles J. Colden (D)*
18 Byron N. Scott (D)*
19 Harry R. Sheppard (D)
20 Ed. V. Izac (D)

Colorado
1 Lawrence Lewis (D)*
2 Fred Cummings (D)*
3 John A. Martin (D)*
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)*

Connecticut
AL William M. Citron (D)*
1 Herman P. Kopplemann (D)*
2 William J. Fitzgerald (D)
3 James A. Shanley (D)*
4 Alfred N. Phillips Jr. (D)
5 J. Joseph Smith (D)*

Delaware
AL William F. Allen (D)

Florida
1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)*
2 R. A. Green (D)*
3 Millard F. Caldwell (D)*
4 J. Mark Wilcox (D)*
5 Joe Hendricks (D)

Georgia
1 Hugh Peterson Jr. (D)*
2 E. E. Cox (D)*
3 Stephen Pace (D)
4 E. M. Owen (D)*
5 Robert Ramspeck (D)*
6 Carl Vinson (D)*
7 Malcolm C. Tarver (D)*
8 Braswell D. Deen (D)*
9 B. Frank Whelchel (D)*
10 Paul Brown (D)*

Idaho
1 Compton I. White (D)*
2 D. Worth Clark (D)*

Illinois
AL Lewis M. Long (D)
AL E. V. Champion (D)
1 Arthur W. Mitchell (D)*
2 Raymond S. McKeough (D)*
3 Edward A. Kelly (D)*
4 Harry P. Beam (D)*
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)*
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)*
7 Leonard W. Schuetz (D)*
8 Leo Kocialkowski (D)*
9 James McAndrews (D)*
10 Ralph E. Church (R)*
11 Chauncey W. Reed (R)*
12 Noah M. Mason (R)
13 Leo E. Allen (R)*
14 Chester Thompson (D)*
15 Lewis L. Boyer (D)
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)*
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)*
18 James A. Meeks (D)*
19 Hugh M. Rigney (D)
20 Scott W. Lucas (D)*
21 Frank W. Fries (D)
22 Edwin M. Schaefer (D)*
23 Laurence F. Arnold (D)
24 Claude V. Parsons (D)*
25 Kent E. Keller (D)*

Indiana
1 William T. Schulte (D)*
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)*
3 Samuel B. Pettengill (D)*
4 James I. Farley (D)*
5 Glenn Griswold (D)*
6 Mrs. Virginia E. Jenckes (D)*
7 Arthur H. Greenwood (D)*
8 John W. Boehne Jr. (D)*
9 Eugene B. Crowe (D)*
10 Finly H. Gray (D)*
11 William H. Larrabee (D)*
12 Louis Ludlow (D)*

Iowa
1 (In doubt).
2 William S. Jacobsen (D)
3 John W. Gwynne (R)*
4 Fred Biermann (D)*
5 Lloyd Thurston (R)*
6 Cassius C. Dowell (R)
7 Otha D. Wearin (D)*
8 Fred C. Gilchrist (R)*
9 Vincent F. Harrington (D)

Kansas
1 W. P. Lambertson (R)*
2 U. S. Guyer (R)*
3 Edward W. Patterson (D)*
4 Ed H. Rees (R)
5 John M. Houston (D)*
6 Frank Carlson (R)*
7 Clifford R. Hope (R)*

Kentucky
1 Noble J. Gregory (D)
2 Glover H. Carey (D)*
3 Emmet O'Neal (D)*
4 Edward W. Creal (D)*
5 Brent Spence (D)*
6 Virgil M. Chapman (D)*
7 Andrew J. May (D)*
8 Fred M. Vinson (D)*
9 John M. Robsion (R)*

Louisiana
1 Joachim O. Fernandez (D)*
2 Paul H. Maloney (D)*
3 Robert Mouton (D)
4 Overton H. Brooks (D)
5 Newt V. Mills (D)
6 J. K. Griffith (D)
7 Rene L. De Rouen (D)*
8 A. Leonard Allen (D)

Maine
(Following elected Sept. 14, 1936):
1 James C. Oliver (R)
2 Clyde H. Smith (R)
3 Ralph O. Brewster (R)*

Maryland
1 T. Alan Goldsborough (D)*
2 William P. Cole Jr. (D)*
3 Vincent L. Palmisano (D)*
4 Ambrose J. Kennedy (D)*
5 Stephen W. Gambrill (D)*
6 David J. Lewis (D)*

Massachusetts
1 Alan T. Treadway (R)*
2 Charles R. Clason (R)
3 (In doubt)
4 Pehr G. Holmes (R)*
5 Edith Nourse Rogers (R)*
6 George J. Bates (R)
7 William P. Connery Jr (D)*
8 Arthur D. Healey (D)*
9 Robert Luce (R)
10 George Holden Tinkham (R)*
11 John P. Higgins (D)*
12 John W. McCormack (D)*
13 Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)*
14 Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)*
15 Charles L. Gifford (R)*

Michigan
1 George G. Sadowski (D)*
2 Earl C. Michener (R)*
3 Paul W. Shafer (R)
4 Clare E. Hoffman (R)*
5 Carl E. Mapes (R)*
6 Andrew J. Transue (D)
7 Jesse P. Wolcott (R)*
8 Fred L. Crawford (R)*
9 Albert J. Engel (R)*
10 Roy O. Woodruff (R)*
11 John Luecke (D)
12 Frank E. Hook (D)*
13 George D. O'Brien (D)
14 Louis C. Rabaut (D)*
15 John D. Dingell (D)*
16 John Lesinski (D)*
17 George A. Dondero (R)*

Minnesota
1 August H. Andresen (R)*
2 Elmer J. Ryan (D)*
3 Henry Teigan (FL)
4 Melvin J. Maas (R)*
5 Dewey W. Johnson (FL)
6 Harold Knutson (R)*
7 Paul John Kvale (FL)*
8 John T. Bernard (FL)
9 Richard Tompson Buckler (FL)*

Mississippi
1 John E. Rankin (D)*
2 Wall Doxey (D)*
3 William M. Whittington (D)*
4 A. L. Ford (D)*
5 Ross A. Collins (D)
6 William M. Colmer (D)*
7 Dan R. McGehee (D)*

Missouri
1 Milton A. Romjue (D)*
2 William L. Nelson (D)*
3 Richard M. Duncan (D)*
4 C. Jasper Bell (D)*
5 Joseph B. Shannon (D)*
6 Reuben T. Wood (D)*
7 Dewey Short (R)*
8 Clyde Williams (D)*
9 Clarence Cannon (D)*
10 Orville Zimmerman (D)*
11 Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D)*
12 C. Arthur Anderson (D)
13 John J. Cochran (D)*

Montana
1 Jerry J. O'Connell (D)
2 James F. O'Connor (D)

Nebraska
1 Henry C. Luckey (D)*
2 Charles F. McLaughlin (D)*
3 Karl Stefan (R)*
4 Charles G. Binderup (D)*
5 Harry B. Coffee (D)*

Nevada
AL James G. Scrugham (D)*

New Hampshire
1 Arthur B. Jenks (R)
2 Charles W. Tobey (R)*

New Jersey
1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)*
2 Elmer H. Wene (D)
3 William H. Sutphin (D)*
4 D. Lane Powers (R)*
5 Charles S. MacKenzie (D)
6 Donald H. McLean (R)*
7 J. Parnell Thomas (R)
8 George N. Seger (R)*
9 Edward A. Kenney (D)*
10 Fred A. Hartley (R)*
11 Edward L. O'Neill (D)
12 Frank W. Towey Jr. (D)
13 Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D)*
14 Edward J. Hart (D)

New Mexico
AL John J. Dempsey (D)*

New York
AL Matthew J. Merritt (D)*
AL Caroline O'Day (D)*
1 Robert L. Bacon (R)*
2 William B. Barry (D)*
3 Joseph L. Pfeifer (D)*
4 Thomas H. Cullen (D)*
5 Marcellus H. Evans (D)*
6 Andrew L. Somers (D)*
7 John J. Delaney (D)*
8 Donald L. O'Toole (D)
9 Eugene J. Keogh (D)
10 Emanuel Celler (D)*
11 James A. O'Leary (D)*
12 Samuel Dickstein (D)*
13 Christopher D. Sullivan (D)*
14 William I. Sirovich (D)*
15 John J. Boylan (D)*
16 John J. O'Connor (D)*
17 Theodore A. Peyser (D)*
18 Martin J. Kennedy (D)*
19 Sol Bloom (D)*
20 James J. Lanzetta (D)
21 Joseph A. Gavagan (D)*
22 Edward W. Curley (D)*
23 Charles A. Buckley (D)*
24 James M. Fitzpatrick (D)*
25 Charles D. Millard (R)*
26 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)*
27 Philip A. Goodwin (R)*
28 William T. Byrne (D)
29 E. Harold Cluett (R)
30 Frank Chowther (R)*
31 Bertrand H. Snell (R)*
32 Francis D. Culkin (R)*
33 Fred J. Douglas (R)
34 Bert Lord (R)*
35 Clarence E. Hancock (R)*
36 John Taber (R)*
37 W. Sterling Cole (R)*
38 George B. Kelly (D)
39 James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R)*
40 Walter G. Andrews (R)*
41 Alfred F. Beiter (D)*
42 James M. Mead (D)*
43 Daniel A. Reed (R)*

North Carolina
1 Lindsay C. Warren (D)*
2 John H. Kerr (D)*
3 Graham A. Barden (D)*
4 Harold D. Cooley (D)*
5 Frank W. Hancock Jr. (D)*
6 William B. Umstead (D)*
7 J. Bayard Clark (D)*
8 Walter Lambeth (D)*
9 Robert L. Doughton (D)*
10 Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)*
11 Zebulon Weaver (D)*

North Dakota
AL Usher L. Burdick (R)*
AL William Lemke (R)*

Ohio
AL John McSweeney (D)
AL Harold G. Mosier (D)
1 Joseph A. Dixon (D)
2 Herbert S. Bigelow (D)
3 Byron B. Harlan (D)*
4 Frank L. Kloeb (D)*
5 Frank C. Kniffin (D)*
6 James G. Polk (D)*
7 Arthur W. Aleshire (D)
8 Brooks Fletcher (D)*
9 John F. Hunter (D)
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)*
11 H. K. Claypool (D)
12 Arthur P. Lamneck (D)*
13 Dudley A. White (R)
14 Dow W. Harter (D)*
15 Robert T. Secrest (D)*
16 William R. Thom (D)*
17 William A. Ashbrook (D)*
18 Lawrence E. Imhoff (D)*
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)
20 Martin L. Sweeney (D)*
21 Robert Crosser (D)*
22 Anthony A. Fleger (D)

Oklahoma
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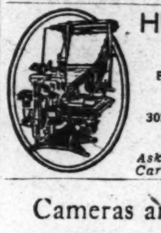

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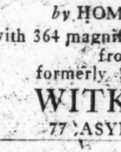

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after the first 9 which cost 79c
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BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE
Glenwood Stoves and Magic Chef, RCA Radios, Maytag Washers, Occasional Tables, Lamps.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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$3.98

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Trade In Your Old Furniture
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1000 New Hats
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WILKE LAUNDRY CO. INC.
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AUBURN NEW YORK

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Once Tried, Always Satisfied
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Lovely Tone and Design
Minimum Space — Modest Price
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Order Christmas Photos
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Second Floor—Turn Right
PHONE 2044-J

CORTLAND—HOMER

PHONE 52
for
'blue coal'
New Equipment Insures Clean Coal
MAXSON & STARIN

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

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ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Women at
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160 NORTH MAIN STREET
ELMIRA, NEW YORK

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Our Personal Card Books
are now being shown
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A SURE BET
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C. J. STONER, A. I. D.
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and Furnishers
"Complete Interiors"
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ATWATER'S
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Bring *joy* into your home with
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Long Island

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The Blue Bake Shop
Dainty Home Baking
Our Baking is so delicious and so reasonable in price that you will want to make us your permanent headquarters for desserts.
French Ice Cream Our Specialty, 49c Qt.
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NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE
(Continued)

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Chas. W. Ehrle
Phones: Bay Shore 1609, 2292

Freedman's Dept. Store
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Small Monthly Payments.
No Down Payments

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Tel.: Bay Shore 208

Telephone Bay Shore 2749
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brings America a new standard of Refrigerator value.
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Individual Attention
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Opposite Murray Hill Station

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All Work Guaranteed
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NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

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Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
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To the readers of this paper for their patronage. In appreciation, we offer this week only, a special discount off. 10% upon return of this advertisement. Take advantage as Christmas will soon be here. Thanking you all again for your patronage, we remain.
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Famed for Fine Food
Open Sundays 1-9
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GROVE STREET, COR. MERRICK ROAD
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Established 1917
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Member
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470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
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GROCERIES
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Walk-Over
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Florsheim and
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Exclusive but not expensive

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING
REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

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Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Lady Attendant
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

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Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4023.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd. Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

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Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing, Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping, Gifts, Books, Cards.

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
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Opposite Jackson Theatre

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Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
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All goods sold at lowest prices
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CRATING—SHIPPING
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Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

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DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
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8 years in Jackson Heights

OLD JEWELRY
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RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

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'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
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Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

For DEPENDABILITY
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Nu-Enamel Paint—Floor Coverings—Radiator Covers—Utility Cabinets—House Furnishings—Hardware
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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(Continued)

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Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

Wm. B. T. Ronalds & Son
Funeral Home
173 Earle Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 809

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Telephone Lyn 3824
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Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

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Ruth's First Class
Cut Rate Beauty Shop
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BIRDS EYE
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Tel. Virginia 3-8594
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Orders promptly delivered

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Furs Repaired, Remodeled, Cleaned
Workmanship Guaranteed
Trial Will Convince You
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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TEL. R. V. C. 2540

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes — Toilet Articles
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UNDERWEAR
MADE OF CHARDONIZE YARN
59c and $1.00 per garment
Pajamas $1.00 to $2.98
Silk Stockings—Various Prices
THE PRISCILLA
205 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Park Grand Service Station
GAS SUNOCO OILS
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS **COAL** KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

Homestead Candies
Delicious Homemade Candies
A Large Variety of Novelty Gift Boxes too!
39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

TEL. R. V. C. 438
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Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service!
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Successor to Hellman Bros.
Fine Pastry Homemade Bread
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New All Nickeled
SAVAGE WASHER & DRYER
THE
ELECTRIC
SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
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Rockville Cen. 6429

Telephone Rockville Centre 2820, Freeport 2240
LAUNDERERS—DRY CLEANERS
We Dry Clean Everything Dry Cleanable
DOMESTIC LAUNDRY
Cash and Carry 15% off
74 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

MAPLE AND MADISON AVENUE
ED'S ESSO STATION
Phone
R. V. C. 1439
AERO TYPE ESSO
WORLD'S FINEST ETHYL GASOLINE
TRY IT

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
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MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
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Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

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Carpenter and Builder
NEW CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRING
Remodelling, Roofing and All Work
Pertaining to the Home
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Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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141 AND 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
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Retailers of Fine Furniutre
for Over Fifty-Seven Years

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FRESH ROASTED NUTS
DOWNYFLAKE DONUTS
ICE CREAM
81 Gramatan Ave. Oakwood 6665

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WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

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COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Shop Early for Christmas
Beautiful Silk Underwear—Gloves—Hosiery—Robes and Pajamas.
"Specializing in Corset Fitting"
VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
45 PROSPECT AVE. MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Complete Optical Service
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and Staff
OPTMETRISTS
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Phone Oakwood 1188

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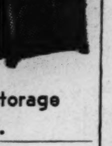
11 W. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
255 HUGUENOT ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
OAK. 7733 NEW ROCH. 1113

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)



Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

THE
Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
GREETING CARDS
19 Fourth Avenue

Mme. BLAND

Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Annesi VALET
CLEANERS — DYERS — TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR SUPERFLAME FOR HEAT
Agent
Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
George D. Anderson
Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 3111

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

WOLKOFF'S FUR STORE
Remodeling — Storage
Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
15 Colden Street Tel. 815 J
Newburgh, N. Y.

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN
81 WATER STREET

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4458-R, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—*Since 1864*—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
JEWELRY WATCHES
Silver of National Reputation
Telechron Clocks
We Remodel Personal Jewelry
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3692

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 MAIN STREET New Rochelle 5549

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

RE-ROOF NOW!...
... before cold weather arrives. You can have a fire-resistant, everlasting Johns-Manville roof IMMEDIATELY. Pay approximately 2.50 per week. Ask us for details!
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road Phone N. R. 1000

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
Perfected
Permanent Waving
Phone: New Rochelle 7619
24 Division Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Central Shade Company
10 Westchester Place, near Centre Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
H. W. SUNDERMEYER & SON
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
BRASS RODS
Telephones
N. R. 4711
N. R. 4772

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
NEW ROCHELLE 8700
473 Main Street

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

HANDMADE
Exquisitely Styled
Quality Underthings
$1.95 up—Also
Fine Lingerie
Made to Your Individual Order
Stower's Lingerie Shop
600 Main St. New Rochelle 7504
(Opposite Loew's Theatre)

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes—Famous Makes
3.95—4.95—5.75
(Values up to $18.50)
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED PERFECT
40 Division Street, N. R.-4003
(Near Huguenot Street)

Rochelle Beauty Salon

PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Artistic Hair Dressing
Tel. HAMILTON 5183
527 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
F. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
REMOVING TO 76 CENTRE AVE.
(Between Main and Huguenot Sts.)
About OCTOBER 1 on Street Floor
ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL MDSE. AND SERVICE

Rochelle Pontiac Co., Inc.
255 Main Street, N. R. 6844
(Opposite the Armory)
Good Service, Intelligently Rendered

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. **LEEDS** and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

The Log Cabin Florist
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY
TEL. N. R. 10471
647 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Near Mayflower)

- STATIONERY
- GREETING CARDS
- DENNISON GOODS
- FOUNTAIN PENS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Taugers)
576 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Proctor Building. Phone N. R. 8567

THE LEWIS SHOP
SMART FASHION IN KNITWEAR
- Sweaters ....1.95 up
- Twin Sweaters ....3.95 up
- Two Piece Knit Suits...4.95-13.95

32 Division St. New Rochelle 3833

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
Lamps and Shades
—Novelties—
"Everything for Gift Giving"
Main Street at Maple Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE 996

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
Optometrist
ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE 6896

111 Centre Avenue New Rochelle 6112
THE CAKE BOX
Luncheon 12-2:30, Dinner 6-8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30-8
Delicious Food—Courteous Service
Charming Surroundings
— CATERING —
Weddings—Receptions—Bridges

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office Branch Office
542 Main Street 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts—Greeting Cards
Select Your Personal Christmas Cards NOW!
Rental Library
(Books mostly in demand)
411 NORTH AVE., NEW ROCHELLE 8876
(Opp. Westchester Station)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Famous
Arch Preserver Shoes
$9.50 and $11.00
Physical Culture Shoes
by Selby, $6.50
JACOBSON BROS.
Exclusive Arch-Preserver Shoe Shop
2486 Grand Concourse at Fordham Road

PHONE OLINVILLE 2-9573
FARAMO'S
Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Waving, Machine
$5.00 and $7.00
Machineless
$5.00, $6.50 and $10.00
All Beauty Items 3 for $1.00 entire week.
344 East Gunhill Road, Bronx, N. Y.
Established since 1924

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdowick 3-0909

Established 42 Years
KINDERMANN
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving Local and Long Distance
Packing and Shipping
Carpet Cleaning—Silver Vaults
OFFICE: 1360-66 WEBSTER AVE., N. Y. C.
Telephone JErome 7-0194

G. BERKOW
UPHOLSTERING
in all its branches. Furniture repaired and polished. Furniture covers made to order. Mattresses made over and to order. Chair caning.
2388 Jerome Ave., bet. Fordham Road and 184th Street Phone RAymond 9-2082

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Calling All Cars!
to the New
DIAMOND SERVICE STATION
COMPUTING GASOLINE PUMPS
TYDOL VEEDOL
COMPLETE LUBRICATION SERVICE
6401 FORT HAMILTON PARKWAY

MASKIN'S
1023 FLATBUSH AVENUE
10% Discount on Personal Christmas Cards
with name imprinted or engraved
SPECIAL ASSORTMENT 50 FOR $1.00
PARTY FAVORS DENNISON GOODS

STEINLEIN'S BAKERY
NB
None Better
Try Our Famous
BUTTERCRUST BREAD
Drive Over
It Is Worth Traveling For
252 Patchen Ave.
Bet. Fulton and Halsey

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

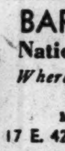
FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

Cake Tastes Better when it is flavored with BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
Schroeder Bros.
1597 FLATBUSH AVE.
Ma-6-7620

Ridge Delicatessen
6905 RIDGE BOULEVARD
Nr. 69TH STREET ATLANTIC 5-2406
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

Manhattan



BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. L. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

WADSWORTH 3-1861 ORDERS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
HIGH GRADE
"Turkeys you will be thankful for"
810 WEST 187TH ST. NEW YORK CITY
Near Ft. Washington Ave.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
TRafalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

PAULINE'S KIDDIE SHOP
R. Sonderling, Proprietor
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
Coat and Legging Sets, Ski Suits to Size 14
Hats, Shoes, Hosiery, Sweaters, etc.
2 WEST 125TH STREET Harlem 7-0625
NEW YORK CITY Open Evenings
Near Fifth Avenue Until 10

Upholstered Furniture
CLEANED
•
RECONDITIONED
•
MADE TO ORDER
•
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 West 10th Street CHelsea 3-7458

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
World's Leading Oil Burner
HEATING EFFICIENCIES INC.
Springstead Building, Great Kills, S. I.
Phone Honeywood 6 {0323 1194}

NEW DORP

KOCH-HALL PAINT CO.
Wholesale Retail
16 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, S. I.
announces the opening of their Paint Store
Ernst Koch, Pres.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PEEKSKILL

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Phone 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

New Complete Line of Snuggies Pajamas
MISSES $1.00 LADIES $1.79
JOHN R. JONES STORE
12-16 North Division Street

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

POUGHKEEPSIE

In the Modern Trend
CORONATION PLAYING CARDS
95c double deck
(with your 3 letter monogram)
"Fit for Kings and Queens"
Luckey Platt & Co.

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
2 Cannon Street Poughkeepsie 7210

Roseville Corset Shop
Foundations, Girdles of Quality
at popular prices
Lingerie Hosiery
8 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Knitting time is here again!
We specialize in blocking and reblocking knitted and crocheted garments.
SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS
542 Main Street Phone 644

Arthur C. Hankinson
INCORPORATED
Esso
Care-Free for it!
South Avenue at Academy

Cool Weather Desserts
Cakes Pies Pastries
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN ST., Near Market

THRIFT STORES
CLEANERS — DYERS
17 S. Hamilton St., opp. Telephone Bldg.
SUITS (MEN'S)
Dry Cleaned and Pressed, 49c
DRESSES
Dry Cleaned and Pressed, 59c
Repairs — Alterations

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

TOURISTS Information at
Edith Ellis
38 East Avenue
LUNCHES, DINNERS, CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

WATTS DRY CLEANING CO.
INCORPORATED
Specializing in the
Art of Dry Cleaning
Including Knit Garments
322 Cottage St. Genesee 614

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Stone 621 Delivery Service
Maggs
723 EAST MAIN ST.
Ice Cream and Catering
Catering to Weddings, Teas, Church or School Functions
Fountain Room Service

Monroe 2722 537 Averill Avenue
Carl F. Phillips
Painting, Paper Hanging, Carpentry
Now Is the Best Time for Your Job
ESTIMATES GLADLY GIVEN

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

Corner Food Shoppe
366 Arnett Boulevard
DELICATESSEN
Groceries Fountain Service
Open until 11 P. M. Weekdays and Sundays

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
602 UNION TRUST BUILDING

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners; 50c to $1.00

GERTRUDE YOUNG BEAUTY SHOP
Harper Method
636 UNIVERSITY AVE.
Monroe 2776

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

Ask Your Dealer for
Irondequoit Ginger Ale
and Carbonated Beverages
Made with Pure Spring Water
IRONDEQUOIT MINERAL SPRINGS, Inc.
3000 Ridge Road, East Culver 4437

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Logwood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

KITCHEN ARTICLES of Many Kinds
Carving Sets—Roasting Pans—Pie Tins
Mazda Lamps for Feast Days
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Tel. 3454 1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.
80 Garth Road Scarsdale 4115

CHARLES of SCARSDALE
HAIRDRESSER
Theatre Building . Scarsdale, N. Y.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

For INSURANCE
Consult KENNETH L. METZ
Vice-President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Women's New
DEXDALE
Sheer Silk
STOCKINGS
$1.00 pair
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barney's
COATS
FROCKS--SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
PHONE 4-4811

FREE TREAD SHOES
by Wilbur Coon
For Fashion and Comfort
793 Albany Street
GOULD'S SHOE STORE

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
128 Jay Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Paints—Varnishes
Lacquers—Wall Papers

new football colors and styles
knits—dresses—coats
also sweaters, blouses and skirts
berkeley-smith
408 state street

U. S. Rubber Footwear
for every member of the family
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9510

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

SCOTIA

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
D&H. Old Company's Lehigh and BLUE COAL—FUEL OILS
MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat, see the MOTORSTOKOR in operation at
51 MOHAWK AVENUE

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING--HEATING--ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles One Price
All Sizes $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
439 SOUTH SALINA ST.

Cupid Candy Shop
MAGRUDER'S HOME MADE CANDY AND ICE CREAM
Highest quality—a trial will convince you.
2030 S. SALINA STREET Tel. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 SO. SALINA ST.

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST.
208 GENESEE ST. } Phones 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.
"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"

OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

Famous
"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Lingerie
Bleecker Street at Charlotte

WATERTOWN

This Week Only!
CLUB PLAN SALE
Holmes & Edwards
STERLING INLAID
The silver that is "more than plate."
Buy ALL the silver you need, ALL at once. . . .
As Little as $1 Down
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

S & B DINER
Serves
Good Food Moderately Priced
233 Court Street Always Open
No legal beverages

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

G. L. FRENCH G. W. COLE
The Waterproof Paint Co.
Truscon Paints
Varnishes and Waterproofings
Imperial Washable Wall Papers
118 FRANKLIN STREET PHONE 1426

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 3367
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. H. EVANS & SONS Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

Leonard's
MEN'S WEAR
* CUSTOM SHIRTS—NECKWEAR
PAJAMAS—HANDKERCHIEFS
HOSIERY—ACCESSORIES
48 Mamaroneck Avenue, cor. Martine

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

For the Discriminating Women of Westchester
Beautiful Tailoring
BY
PROJANSKY
An expertness in custom tailoring which assists in the expression of your individual taste.
146 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 1129

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

New
Stylette Evening Sandals
NOW BEING SHOWN
$6.50 and $8.50 pair
D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACES
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

"Wearing daringly *Casual* Hats styled or selected by Ann Ross is really grand, wholesome fun."
Casual Hat Shop
66 MAMARONECK AVENUE

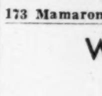
Samuel Peyser
Optician
112 Mamaroneck Avenue
WHITE PLAINS 575

Tek
Tek Toothbrushes for sale at
Florentz Pharmacy
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

GLAMOROUS Evening and Dinner Dresses
for the Thanksgiving and Holiday Season (Formal and Informal) .... $16.95 up
EVENING WRAPS
Gertrude Meyers, Inc.
124 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 5921

Toques with Real
Persian Lamb
DANIELL'S
114 Mamaroneck Ave.

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500



PERMANENT WAVES
White and Gray Hair successfully done
Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7219

White Plains DAIRY
•
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2565

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Courteous Service and Quality Workmanship
12 Barbers in Attendance
ALL HAIRCUTS 50c
89 MAMARONECK AVENUE

CHARLES SAFANDA
DELICATESSEN
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to 7:30
341 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 5651

YONKERS

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
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Daily Features Page

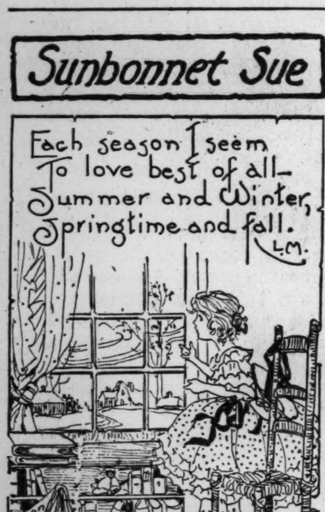
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Four Birds in the Hand

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monitor Camera Club From T. L. Keith, Rochester, N. Y.

Protection



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Books of the Bible

DO YOU know how many chapters there are in each book of the Bible? If so, this should be easy for you. Otherwise, it will require some work on your part. Genesis contains 50 chapters, as indicated. How about the others?

1	Genesis	42	
2	Numbers	22	
3	Judges	50	1
4	Job	31	
5	Psalms	6	
6	Proverbs	21	
7	Daniel	150	
8	Matthew	36	
9	Ephesians	12	
10	Revelation	28	

2. Letter Changing

THE change from Red to Tan, originally presented in 5 moves, has been cut to 4 moves. A Northampton, Mass., reader writes: "I am not an artist or painter, but—Red, Bed, Ben, Ban, Tan. Or, Red, Wed, Wen, Wan, Tan. Or even, Red, Fed, Fen, Fan, Tan. This latter change was duplicated by an Oklahoma City reader, who shares the following: KNOW your SELF in 8 moves. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Novelty Letter Division

SOME weeks ago there was presented a problem in letter division in which the solitary figure 7 was shown in the quotient. Today's problem contains no figures, but note the decimal point in the quotient. The extension to four places of decimals makes it fairly easy to solve.

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***)******(****.****
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4. Rebus Phrase

AMPLIFYING an idea presented by a Fargo, N. D., reader a few days ago, a Lexington, Mass., reader presents the following Rebus phrase. The phrase contains four words. These contain 6, 3, 7, and 8 letters, respectively. One word is represented phonetically, and a clue is given in the lines below:

AM   AM
    prom ise   prom ise
    prom ise   prom ise

To make these is never a pleasant task,
And, alas, sometimes the effort is futile.

5. Cryptogram

A WORD of advice for those who desire to progress is contained in today's cryptogram. The single letter makes it rather easy.

ZMYLY XK WJ IXLZVY XW UYXWH T HJ-HYZZYL VWGYKK SJV TLY HJXWH TRZYL ZMY LXHMZ ZMXWHK.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Outwitted" (F. E. M.)—The lines which you have given in your recent letter are contained in the poem "Outwitted," written by Edwin Markham:

Outwitted

He drew a circle that shut me out—
Heretic, a rebel, a thing to flout.
But Love and I had the wit to win:
We drew a circle that took him in!

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" (E. T.) — Laurence Sterne (1713-1768) used this statement in his "Sentimental Journey." George Herbert (1593-1632) wrote in his "Jacula Prudentum": "To a close-shorn sheep God gives wind by measure." The earliest trace of the quotation, however, is found in Henri Estienne's "Prémices" (1594): "Dieu mésure le froid à la brebis tondue" ("God measures the cold to the shorn lamb").

We have been unable to locate the second quotation you requested: "The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God"; but we feel sure that one of our capable assistants can tell us its source.

"The Sisters" (M. Y.)—The poem which you seek is entitled "The Sisters," written by Louise Ayres Garnett; and we are happy to quote the four stanzas for you:

The Sisters

The Martha-in-me filled her days
With tasks devoid of joy and praise:
She polished well the furniture;
She made the locks and bolts secure;
She rubbed the ivory of the keys;
She filled the lamps with barren ease;
She made the windows shine and glow;
She washed the linen clean as snow.

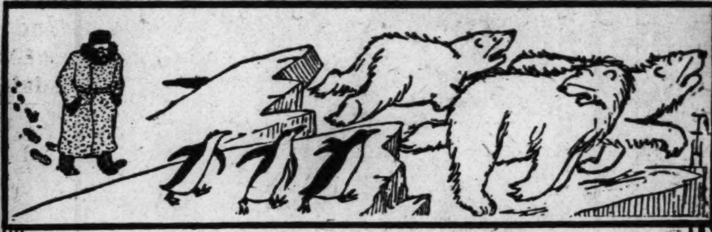
The Mary-in-me did not stay
At home, as Martha did, each day:
She held aloof like some wild bird
Whose music is but seldom heard
My Martha felt a little shy
Of Mary, as she passed her by,
And one day hid the cloth and broom
With which she garnishes my room.
When Mary saw, she paused and pressed
A hand of Martha to her breast
And whispered: "We must learn to do
Our labors side by side, we two."

So have the sisters found delight
In doing fireside tasks aright:
Together they have come to see
The meaning in mahogany,
Which now they rub that there may pass
A pageant in its looking-glass,
They shine the windows that the bloom
Of earth be brought within my room;
They polish the piano keys
In readiness for harmonies. . . .

Mary and Martha in sisterhood
Dwell in me as sisters should:
They fashion a garment and kiss its hem,
And my house is in order because of them.

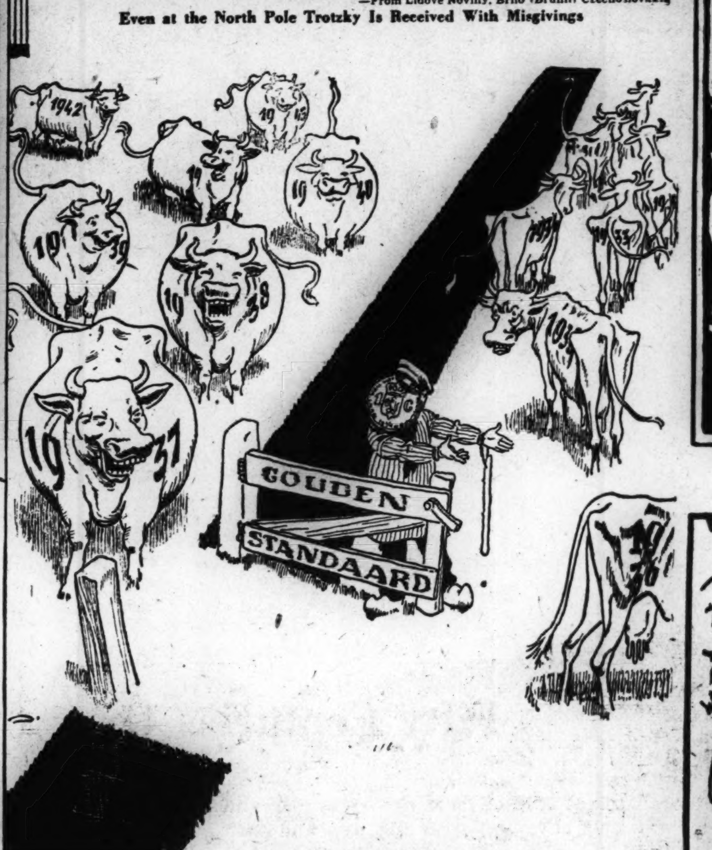
This poem appears in "Eve Walks in Her Garden."

With the Overseas Cartoonists



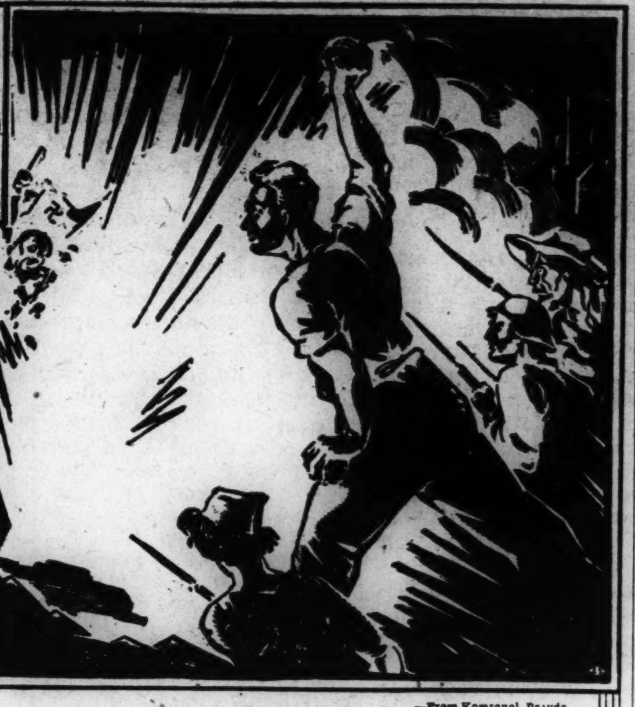
—From Lidove Noviny, Brno (Brünn) Czechoslovakia

Even at the North Pole Trotzky Is Received With Misgivings

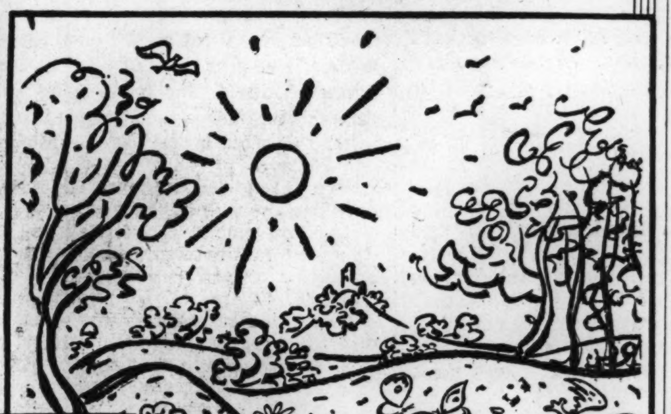


—From De Groene Amsterdammer, Amsterdam

The Gold Standard Gate Swings Open Between 'the Seven Years of Famine and the Seven Years of Plenty'



"Hands Off Spain" —From Komsonol, Pravda



—From Lidove Noviny

Puzzle From the End of the Twentieth Century: "A Pleasant Countryside—but Where Are the Humans?" "In Underground Anti-Aircraft Shelters"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Association

THE leader opens a book and puts his finger on any word at random. Each one playing the game writes the word at the top of a sheet of paper; then writes one word right after the other as fast as he thinks of them, up to twenty, suggested by the given word.

Suppose the word is "fetch." Several will write immediately "carry." Perhaps the latter word will suggest a girl's name, then the members of her family, etc. But to others "fetch" will suggest "Jack," "Jill," "water," etc. The variety in the lists makes the game interesting and amusing—and revealing.—Florence A. McC., Ripton, Vt.

Patriotism vs. Loyalty

PATRIOTISM is come a name.
It is the shaking of a small new flag,
The exultation of what we call words,
A speaking from a balcony,
A shouting.

Loyalty has lived forever.
It is the fluttering of an old tattered banner,
The veneration of deeds and thoughts,
A watching at night,
A depth.

—Robert Hedler, in Amherst Record.

In Lighter Vein

Two Reasons Now

Mrs. Smith: "You know, dear, you hold that umbrella over me every bit as nicely as before we were married; in fact, you are even more careful."

Mr. Smith: "Yes. I have to pay for your dresses now." — London (Ont.) *Free Press.*

No Railroad

Railway Surveyor: "The company wants to run a line through here."

Farmer Giles: "What! Through my big barn?"

"Yes."

"Ah, well, they can't. I've got a hen sitting."—*Tit-Bits.*

Depends

"I'll take this room with the piano. How much is it?"

"Would you mind playing something? I always make my prices afterward."—*Münchener Illustrierte.*

Take Your Choice

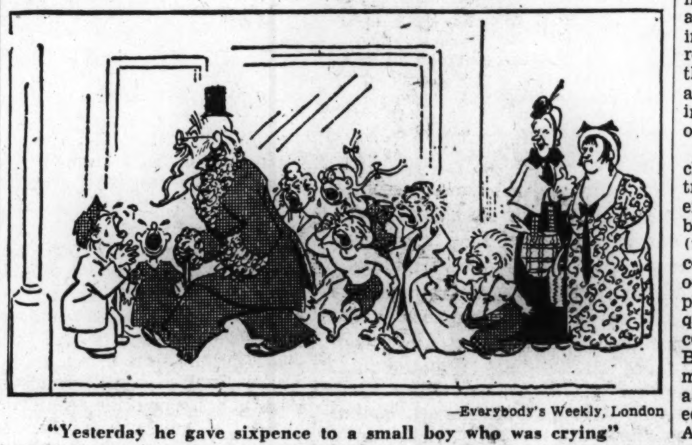
"In Europe, they are now sending milk by airplane."

"Yes, they say you can get it either from Cannes or Cowes."

No Chance

"Writers and artists don't starve in attics today."

"No, they are dispossessed now before they get the chance."



—Everybody's Weekly, London

"Yesterday he gave sixpence to a small boy who was crying"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

International Shopper

I KNOW a young man who makes a deal of extra money by acting as shopper for folks abroad.

Quite a number of American goods, advertised in American periodicals, are sought by buyers abroad, where they are unobtainable. This young man watches the columns of writers' magazines, swappers' papers, and journals with "pen friends" departments, and speculates a few stamps and a little time in writing to folks in foreign countries who wish to correspond with Americans. Many of them desire American periodicals and goods which they see advertised in them, but which they have no way of securing.

He accepts their commissions charging a small fee for his time and trouble, and accepting payment by either international money order, or by unused stamps of their country (which he sells at a profit of 10 per cent to a stamp dealer). Also he occasionally secures from these people abroad items which his own acquaintances require, thus making his connections pay in two directions. Besides making a little money, he makes very many friends, and has acquired quite an extensive knowledge of the world.—W. B., Perth, W. Australia.

Ready for the Race

Monitor Camera Club From Augusta Leinard, San Francisco

Dark Horse and Jockey

Daily Anecdote

Bryan's Resourcefulness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS tour round the world, William Jennings Bryan, then America's Secretary of State, attended a banquet in Japan. This was after the great naval victories of Admiral Togo against the Russians.

Compliments between the United States and Japan were exchanged; then a clear voice rang out: "I propose a toast to Admiral Togo, the victor—"

The Japanese stood and raised their champagne glasses. Mr. Bryan's touring companions, knowing his courage in defending his strong anti-liquor convictions, wondered what he would do; they were sure that, being present as an official and not as a private citizen, he would not offend Japan by refusing to pay honor to its hero.

Now was the critical moment. Would the ever-ready wit of the American statesman be equal to this situation?

Bryan rose: "Friends, by all means let us pay tribute to Admiral Togo. But since the Admiral won all his victories on the water, let us drink to him in that element."

Setting down their champagne glasses, the Japanese responded enthusiastically to this original compliment and made the hall resound with their shouts of "Banzai!"

Business Is Business

BUSINESS is business, but men are men,
Working, loving, and dreaming,
Toiling with hammer, brush, or pen,
Roistering, planning, scheming.

Business is business, but he's a fool
Whose business has grown to smother
His faith in men and the Golden Rule,
His love for friends and brother.

Business is business, but life is life,
So we're all in the game to win it.
Let's rest sometimes from the heat and strife
And try to be friends for a minute.

Let's seek to be comrades now and then
And slip from our golden tether.
Business is business, but men are men,
And we're all good friends together.

—Hello.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ice Cream for the Gang

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A BUSY writer had taken some particular work to her back sun porch, when a dozen boys of the neighborhood came yelling and firing make-believe guns down the alley. They swarmed over fences, rushed through gates leaving them open, trampled flower beds, and bruised shrubs in her flower garden in a noisy game of "cops and robbers." Requests that they confine their play to their own yards had no effect, except to make the youngsters increase their noise.

This went on for several days, until the writer went to sit by her front window to ponder an appeal to the boys, who seemed obsessed with the robbing and killing idea in their play. She knew that her job was to express love and patience.

The boys were then resting after a strenuous clash and were sprawled on the grass under a tree in the parkway. Just then a vendor of ice cream bars came along. The boys looked longingly at his wagon, but their pockets did not contain the necessary coins for indulgence. Taking her coin purse, the woman went out and ordered a dozen bars from the surprised and delighted vendor. She then distributed them among the boys, and while they ate the cool confection she told them that she had always played with her two brothers when she was small, and that she knew many interesting things to do besides playing "cops and robbers." She asked them if they expected to be robbers when they grew older, and received a chorus of "No! No! No!"

Questioning brought out their various ambitions; and games to further their interest in worthwhile things were suggested. The boys happily promised to confine their noisy play to their own yards; and the writer was able to finish her work in peace and quiet, with an occasional friendly "Hello" from the boys as they passed her home thereafter.

Quotation For Today

GOD always has an angel of help for those who are willing to do their duty.

—CUYLER

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The children of "trailer families" have become a school problem in California—Editorial. The solution is simple: Broadcast the lessons. Can't you picture the little dears listening to their history lesson over the radio, the while they study geography by looking out the window?

Worcester Gazette: It is said there are 2700 hidden taxes in this country, which partly explains why there's nowhere left for the taxpayer to hide.

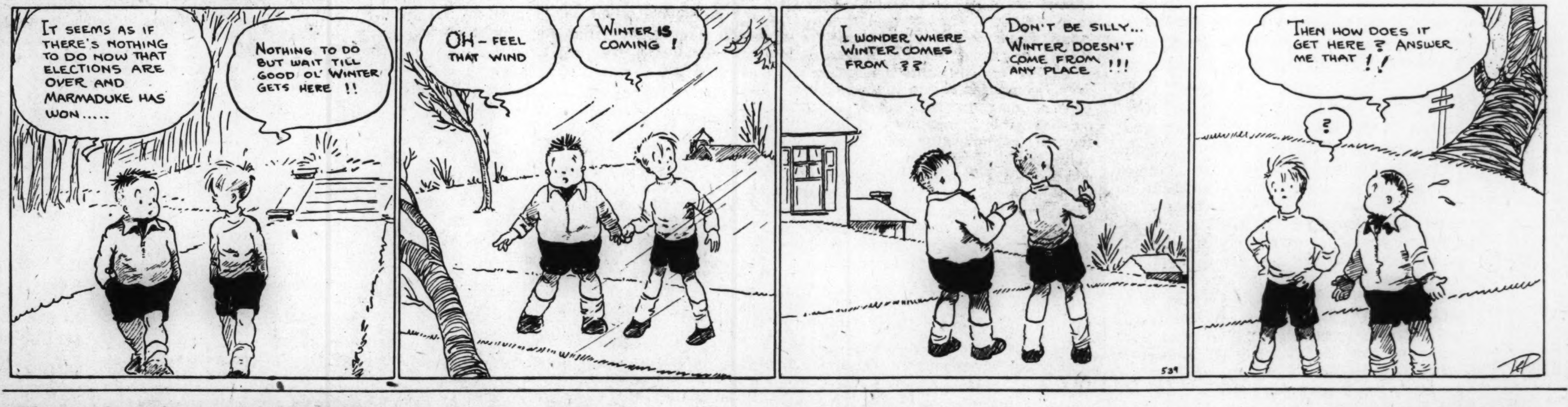
Punch: A natural scientist claims to be able to measure the millionth part of an inch. So do most car-parking attendants.

Whitsitt Impress: A good wife will always help her husband with the housework.

Pearson's: A contemporary laments that the word "mater" is falling into disuse. Mum's the word!

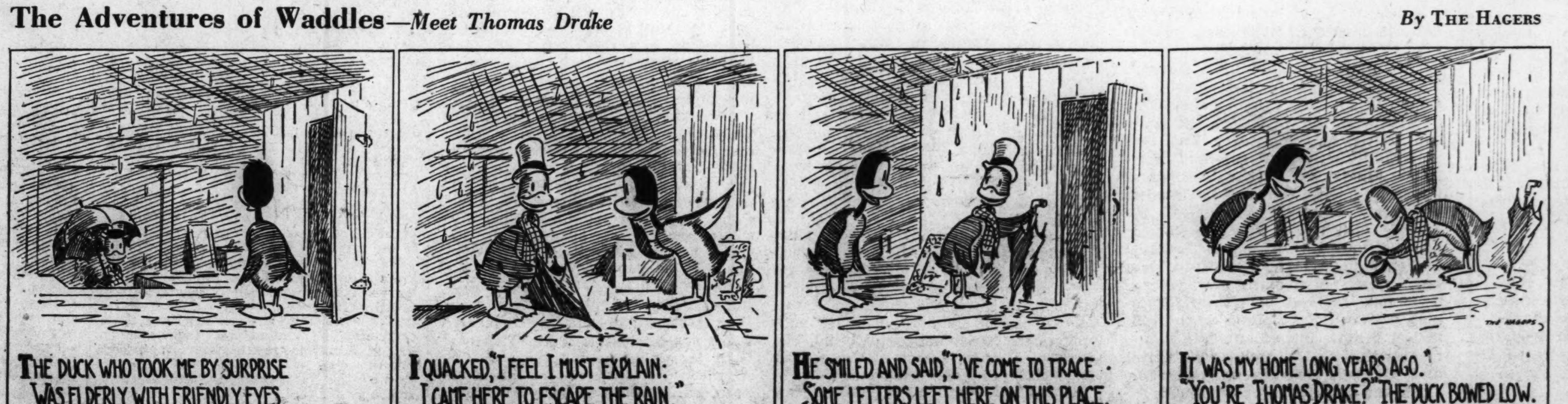
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Winter Warning*

By LE PELLEY


IT SEEMS AS IF THERE'S NOTHING TO DO NOW THAT ELECTIONS ARE OVER AND MARMADUKE HAS WON.....
NOTHING TO DO BUT WAIT TILL GOOD OL' WINTER GETS HERE !!
OH - FEEL THAT WIND
WINTER IS COMING !
I WONDER WHERE WINTER COMES FROM ??
DON'T BE SILLY... WINTER DOESN'T COME FROM ANY PLACE !!!
THEN HOW DOES IT GET HERE ? ANSWER ME THAT !!
?
539
LeP

The Adventures of Waddles—*Meet Thomas Drake*

By THE HAGERS


THE DUCK WHO TOOK ME BY SURPRISE WAS ELDERLY, WITH FRIENDLY EYES.
I QUACKED, "I FEEL I MUST EXPLAIN: I CAME HERE TO ESCAPE THE RAIN."
HE SMILED AND SAID, "I'VE COME TO TRACE SOME LETTERS LEFT HERE ON THIS PLACE.
IT WAS MY HOME LONG YEARS AGO." "YOU'RE THOMAS DRAKE?" THE DUCK BOWED LOW.
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1936

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What of the Minority?

IN ANY two-party system the minority is as essential as the majority. In Great Britain the importance of the minority is so well appreciated that "His Majesty's Opposition" is the recognized term for the party out of power. Thinking of the task ahead in the United States today, and well aware now of the situation of the majority party, thoughtful Americans are turning without thought of partisanship to examine the condition of the minority. This minority may not be called "the sovereign people's opposition," but it has now especially a vital function to perform and we should know what to expect from it.

Reduced to less than 90 members among the 435 of the House of Representatives and to less than 20 in the Senate, the Republican party reveals its plight perhaps even more seriously in the legislative branch of the American Government than in the executive. More seriously because, whereas the Presidency is as effectually lost through a majority of a few states as through the vote of 46, a minority party may, and usually does, preserve in Congress a more or less effective opposition and the nucleus of a following that may return it to power.

Yet it cannot be said that the Republican party has lost such a nucleus if it knows how to use it; for an opposition is, in the long run, more significant for the ideas it evolves and impresses upon public thought than it is for its numbers or its obstructive effect on legislation. Moreover, the 16,500,000 voters who cast their ballots for Governor Landon out of a total of something like 44,000,000 is no slight nucleus from which to build if the party can and will produce forward-looking leadership.

An administration in a democracy is never long without some kind of a fairly active opposition. Furthermore, there will always be room and a function for some kind of a conservative party in the United States just as there has always been for some kind of a liberal party. Both have had their ups and downs. Each has gone a long way up and a long way down, but the general alignments have survived.

Twice the party of Hamilton has "disappeared" but reappeared under a new name. The federalists lost power completely as the all but unanimous election of Monroe capped off the Jeffersonian "Virginia dynasty" in 1820. In their place gradually arose the Whigs who for nearly forty years filled in the vacuum, but who illustrated the weakness of a party without a program, a mere coalition of dissidents, men of widely divergent policies cemented only by common dislike of raw-boned Jacksonian democracy.

When the Whig party, seeking to hold such elements together, "died of an attempt to swallow the fugitive slave law," its lack of a platform or philosophy left the way open for its already growing successor, the present Republican party, to come into power in 1860.

Meanwhile, the Democratic party, though it has kept its name over a hundred, has seen its low ebbs and gradual modifications at various times. During the Civil War and for several years afterward the Democratic party, which had been dominant in such northern states as Pennsylvania and New York, had only from ten to twelve members in the Senate. For a period of seventy-two years, with only short interludes, the Democratic party was in eclipse, often with only 30 per cent or less of the membership of the House or Senate, and seeming after the Bryan and Parker defeats of 1896 to 1908 to be a broken party.

To some this may suggest that a beaten organization has but to bide its time and it will sooner or later come back into power. But a period of twenty-four years such as from Jefferson to John Quincy Adams, or from Lincoln to Cleveland, or even sixteen years as from McKinley to Wilson, is a long time. Of more consequence is the fact that a party merely waiting for reaction is a party that is making no contribution to the statesmanship of its time or to the solution of its era's problems.

Many Republicans are today doing some heart-searching, some waking up and some inquisitive thinking. What are the changes in the makeup of the United States that have left their party behind? Losses in the congressional elections two years ago caused numerous commentators to urge that the Republican party must be not merely revived but reborn, that it must have a change of leadership, that it must study the new needs of a growing nation and offer better remedies instead of merely "viewing with alarm" what was being done.

That point now stands out more clearly than ever. The overwhelming defeat of the Republican presidential nominee is, in our opinion, not a repudiation of Governor Landon but of the old guard elements which overbore his more progressive advisers and dominated the campaign. The huge vote of confidence in President Roosevelt is, as Raymond Clapper has put it, both a challenge to Mr. Roosevelt to justify that confidence by restraint and discretion and a challenge to his opposition to be more reasonable and constructive in their criticism. A new and more forward-looking leadership is essential to the future usefulness of the present minority party.

The Insurgents Stay

AMONG the more important results of Tuesday's balloting in the congressional races is the victory of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, long an insurgent Republican, but in this instance running as an independent with little of a political organization against regular nominees of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Always of transcending interest, too, is the vote which this year as every sixth year since 1906 has returned William E. Borah of Idaho to the upper house so that he has for some time stood as the ranking member in point of service. Next among those up for re-election on the shrunken list of Republican survivors in the Senate is Charles L. McNary, minority floor leader, who eked out a narrow margin in Oregon, and after him Senator Capper of Kansas.

To name these as the ranking Senate Republicans intimates how much of a change in the last few years has come about in the complexion of the party representation as well as in the standing of the party itself in the Senate. Ten years ago these men along with such as Senators La Follette, Nye, Frazier and Hiram Johnson formed an annoying agrarian fringe termed insurgents or progressives —when not dubbed in George Moses's phrase "Sons of the wild jackass"—and permitted to use the label Republican only by courtesy. They numbered less than a third of what was then the Senate majority.

But of the eleven members in the new Senate who were members of that majority in 1926, seven would be called insurgents, Senator Norris and Senator La Follette have gone farther to the left, the latter with his own Progressive party, and only Senator Hale of Maine and possibly Senator Steiwer of Oregon are what would then have been called regular or standpat Republicans. A count of the thin, blue line of the minority in the new upper house shows that approximately half of them are progressive or liberal Republicans rather than old guard.

Where the saying used to be that "the old guard dies but never surrenders," it appears that the resiliency of the progressives has given them a more enduring quality in the political blasts.

THE COMMUNISTS are terribly concerned about saving their people from fascism, and the fascists are exerting every effort to protect their people from communism, but they both feed their people on another ism: Jingoism.

Ifs, Ands and Butts

WHETHER the dilemma has real or only figurative horns it would be impossible to say without more definite dispatches than have yet come out of Anne Arundel County. It may have been a very young goat. And in any case the local Solomons are probably receiving some genial "kidding" on their hesitancy to interpret the Maryland state law which authorizes the county to reimburse owners of "sheep, poultry or livestock" killed by dogs.

A goat isn't sheep, though Webster says it's "any of certain hollow-horned ruminants closely allied to the sheep." Which may account for the county authorities' ruminating. Nobody would think of calling it a poultry. So only the question remains: Is it a livestock?

Now if the authorities were hesitating over whether to call *this particular* goat livestock, their doubts would be impeccably founded. But that isn't the question. What they have to determine is whether in any condition whatsoever, *one* goat could be described as livestock. Some erstwhile careless wanderers in summer meadows would testify that a goat can be very live stock indeed, if of the variety which experienced vacationists always respectfully refer to as Mister. But on this point, too, the dispatches are vague.

Anyhow, the whole affair has been turned over to an attorney, who is to study it and make a report. Which will at least give the question the dignity of legal language even if thereby the answer is made no less obscure.

THACKERAY and some other great Victorians used to write their novels with the publisher's messenger waiting at their elbow, but Mr. Aubrey Menon, a young London dramatist, is currently beating even this record, by writing his play after the audience has arrived at the theater. This recalls the Italian *Commedia dell' Arte* of the Middle Ages, when the actors improvised the play. The *Commedia dell' Arte*, however, was helped by dealing with stories long established by tradition. But Mr. Menon lets his audience choose the subject of his play out of the evening newspapers. This new method of playwrighting may not add masterpieces to the roll call of drama. But at any rate it indicates that the theater is still a live and vigorous institution, ready for fresh and enterprising experiment.

Revolt in China

Book News of the Day

SO REMOTE is Central China that the world has had to wait from 1931 until the publication of Dr. Sven Hedin's book, BIG HORSE'S FLIGHT (London: Macmillan. 21s. New York: Dutton. $3.75), to hear the first connected account of the Moslem rebellion in Sinkiang in which an area one third the size of European Russia was laid waste.

Various travelers—as for instance Mr. Peter Fleming and Mlle. Ella Maillart—have brought back fragmentary accounts of the fighting. But Dr. Sven Hedin and his party were in the thick of it during the spring of 1934, when Ma Chung-Yin, the young rebel leader, was finally defeated. Dr. Hedin paints an attractive picture of the young Tungan chief whose subsequent fate is still something of a mystery. One fairly circumstantial account says that he ultimately fled to Moscow and passed on there.

* * *

In view of the exceptional opportunities enjoyed by Dr. Hedin, it is unfortunate that he writes almost exclusively as the company commander describing the incidents within his immediate range of vision instead of as the commander-in-chief who sees the campaign as a coordinated whole. The book is the stuff, the evidence, from which history is made instead of being a real bit of contemporary history.

Even as evidence, however, Dr. Hedin's book has the serious fault of being concerned too much with trivialities. The wheels of his motorcars sink up to the axle with monotonous regularity. The nightly temperature is faithfully recorded. We learn precisely which seat the native guides occupied on the lorry, the time to the minute that the expedition reached a village or received a visit and so on. It is all very exact, but it is also exacting on the reader.

* * *

This should not be taken as meaning that Dr. Hedin's book is dull. On the contrary, much of it is decidedly entertaining. The only pity is that it is not more so.

"Big Horse's Flight" is the first of a trilogy which Dr. Hedin describes as the War, the Road and the Lake. The Road is the ancient Silk Road which 2000 years ago linked China to Europe. The Lake is Lop-nor, which Dr. Hedin says moves every few centuries from one site to an alternative location several hundred miles away. He claims that by its last move about 20 years ago the Lop-nor has made it possible to use the classical Silk Road once again. It is not too much to say that if this claim is substantiated, the whole future of Central China may be revolutionized. A. G. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

No Class Cleavage

By **Frank L. Perrin**

LIKE a great kiln which had been superheated by flames fed and fanned by prejudice and sometimes by wanton appeals to fear and hatred, the body politic, now that the forced draft is closed, is gradually regaining its normal temperature. Most Americans, it may be agreed, flatter themselves that their emotions are thermostatically controlled and that they are regulated automatically by good sense and sound judgments. But recent experiences incline one to doubt the mechanical efficacy of such automatic devices. Something seems to have gone wrong with the delicate machinery depended upon. The rule of reason, like many other rules, sometimes fails to work.

And so today we all find ourselves in much the same relative positions in which we were comfortably and measurably contented, say in June last, before political diagnosticians began to chart our economic symptoms and prescribe for the causes of unrest which they quite honestly believed they had discovered. Awakened and aroused, we realize that much we heard could not have been true, and we are all inclined to wonder why we yielded to consciously directed influences designed to upset normal individual and mass balances.

* * *

No more deplorable yielding than that to the appeal to non-existent class prejudice remains to trouble sane and thoughtful Americans in this hour of individual analysis and introspection. Not yet can it truthfully be said that class is arrayed against class in a nation whose foundations rest upon the tenets of equality. Not yet can it be said that recourse does not remain in established courts of justice, or that convincing appeal cannot be made to the patriotic honesty of the electorate. Whatever may impose itself upon the picture as class cleavage is but the shadow of a distorted and malformed specter standing upon the mists engendered by fear and ignorance.

American institutions, all dear to the hearts of the people, can be undermined and destroyed only by class warfare. To the surprise and gratification of most thoughtful people the power and influence of so-called minority blocs has been proved ineffective and virtually nil. The dominant party, except by those in it who openly declared their opposition to the New Deal program and policies, seems to have absorbed the foundling rather than having been absorbed by it. It has given no quarter and asked no concessions from any of the third-party blocs with the exception of that wing represented by Senator Norris of Nebraska and the La Follettes of Wisconsin. However the Roosevelt victory is explained by those who opposed the President during the campaign, it must be agreed, at least for the time being, that the Democratic party of tradition has retained, or regained, its prestige and its strength.

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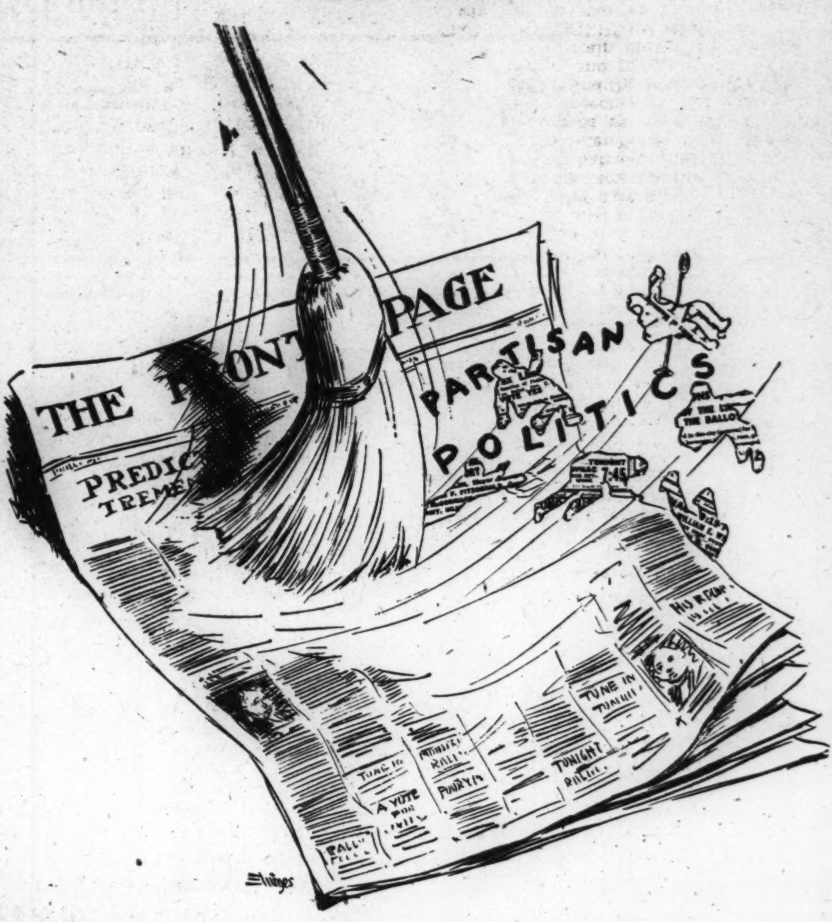
Reasonably it may seem to be indicated that to rehabilitate and re-establish itself as a powerful opposition party the Republican organization must offer some plan or policy definitely constructive. Evidently the men and women carrying the Roosevelt banner on Tuesday last were unmoved by expressed fears that the Constitution is in danger, or that the generous spending of money and the straining of national credit would bring disaster in the form of higher taxes and a debased currency. They seem willingly to have assumed responsibility for the Constitution, willing perhaps to amend or otherwise to alter it. They have acted on the assurance, vain or reasonable, that the Government's credit will remain sound so long as the people themselves are the creditors.

It would be beside the point to insist that the warrant of renewed confidence and power granted President Roosevelt limits the use of that authority to occasions of emergency only. It has been the boast of the President's friends and champions that the crisis which once seemed to justify, at least in some measure, a resort to extraordinary means and measures has passed. Does his virtually overwhelming endorsement mean that the American people desire to establish and perpetuate a new economic order?

We shall all know, in four years, much more than is now known. As to the willingness of the people themselves to continue the adventure, there remains no slight doubt. Mr. Roosevelt has declared his determination to continue the fight along the lines he has followed. He owes nothing to the minor insinuating blocs. But his responsibilities are now, more than sentimentally, to the Democrats whose support he has failed to alienate. With them and behind them are the American people who never tire and who never are ashamed of being Americans.

Reader's Relief



Fifty Centuries Over Crete

ON EVERY side are vineyards and olive orchards, and now and then as you ascend a hillock you see in the distance the blue waters of the surrounding sea, perfect in color as the rarest sapphire in their contrast with the soil's saffron hue, the white of the plaster houses and the silver-green of the fruit trees. And upon the countryside lies a deep and enduring peace, restful and sweet, broken only by the far-off call of a donkey on yonder ridge or by the shout of a farmer as he guides his bullock-drawn plow through the valley below.

And then, ascending another eminence, you find Cnossus itself lying before you, the noble palace of King Minos, ruler of Cretan civilization 5000 years ago. The front balconies look across a deep and wide valley to a fertile hillside covered with vineyards and olive trees. On the left there is a distant view of the sea beyond Candia. Far at the right rise the heights of Mount Jupiter from whose exhaustless springs water was piped several miles to the palace, to fill the bathing pools, the tanks and the cisterns you see today in a perfect state of preservation.

And so, if you crave antiquity, here it is. Fifty centuries of it look down upon you as you mount to the terraces of Cnossus today. Why, Rome is but an infant, Athens itself but an adolescent, compared to this. Here was culture before the Phoenicians became a power in Tyre, before the Egyptians went into Assyria, before Lao-tze taught in China. Men were building this palace while Egyptian slaves were piling up the Pyramids, and from many discoveries at Cnossus it is clear that Cretan artists were exchanging ideas with the men who painted at Memphis.

The palace of King Minos, covering two acres or more of ground, was no doubt the most luxurious of its time. Probably it could vie with those of any time. Its apartments were numberless, its terraces and balconies and porticoes and courts inviting and cunningly placed.

As the golden Cretan afternoon wanes you stand for a moment upon the upper balcony and strive to recreate in fancy the life and people of that long-gone day. Then you stroll back to Candia along the white road in the unbelievably beautiful Aegean sunset. The traffic is mostly little burros bearing huge baskets of grapes and larger donkeys ridden by mountaineers returning to their hilltop homes from the city and clad as picturesquely, no doubt, as in Minos' own day. There are bullock-drawn carts, too, and girls clad in vivid gipsy costume, hard-toiling farmers returning from their fields, peddlers of all sorts of things making their ways into town.

In the distance lies the sea, blue almost to the shade of purple in the waning day, yet as full of variety in coloring as the Mediterranean where it breaks along Cote d'Azur shores. And presently, in sharp silhouette against it, stands the yellowish-gray of the crumbling fortifications with which the Venetians defended themselves here against the ever-attacking Turk for more than 400 years, only to yield to him at last and to see him rule in turn for 250 more.

Such is Crete, isle of fifty centuries, a place that grows on you as you linger, until you understand the ancients' superlative characterization, "Island of the Blessed." Centuries of picturesque history, the fertility that even Homer lauded, a charm of life and manners little changed through the ages, pleasant and hospitable people, all this constitutes the call of Crete, and few calls are more insistent. M. T. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Toward Better Economic Relations

THE tripartite agreement between the treasuries of this country, [Britain], France and the United States justifies hopes that fluctuations in exchange rates will in future be less violent and that after an interim period, during which the leading currencies must be allowed to find their relative values under the new conditions, a period of comparative stability may be expected. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to anticipate also greater stability in commodity prices and the removal of one of the chief present handicaps to free world trading. . . . The abandonment of policies of deflation in favor of devaluation will help to extend the area of trade recovery and therefore also help to restore more normal and more healthy conditions in international trade.

But in addition to these two direct consequences of the final breakdown of the gold bloc, the tripartite agreement contains the promise of action toward the removal of some of the other barriers which still hamper free commercial intercourse. This policy has since been endorsed by other official statements, notably speeches by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and in the amendment or withdrawal of certain import duties by the French Government. If the latter step, taken for whatever reasons, can be regarded as a first move toward similar action prompted by similar considerations, then the outlook for a restoration of more natural, that is, more strictly economic relationships, is indeed hopeful.—*The Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, in its monthly "Review."*

The Wide Horizon

Fascist International?

By **Demaree Bess**

Moscow

THE Spanish civil war has emphasized the fact that Fascism, evolved by Benito Mussolini in Italy as a purely nationalist movement, has almost imperceptibly assumed the aspects of internationalism. Future historians will be called upon to decide whether this evolution cannot be traced to the inspiration of the Russian Communist Party and its satellite, the Communist International.

National Socialism in Germany originally had no connections with Italian Fascism. This was equally true of less important anti-democratic dictatorships in Europe. But Russian Communists, and their unreasoning supporters in other countries, insisted upon including all these diverse dictatorships in a single category, and induced liberal groups in non-dictatorship countries to join the Communists in "anti-fascist leagues," devoted to a common denunciation of all forms of non-Communist dictatorship.

The persistent propaganda of these leagues, using slogans devised by the Communist International, gradually affected the non-Communist dictatorships. Whereas each of these movements had started on a purely nationalist basis, they began to draw together. Communist insistence that they were all part of a common international movement began to convince the non-Communist dictators themselves.

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The Spanish civil war revealed how far this process has developed. The opponents in this war consisted of two extremely complicated groups. The Spanish Government was supported not only by all parties of the left but by many Spaniards who believe in parliamentary government. The insurgents consisted not only of Fascists, but of many sincere moderates who were alarmed by the state of anarchy in many parts of Spain.

But the Russian Communists and their supporters elsewhere pictured this civil war from the beginning as a "class struggle" between Fascism on the one hand and the "workers," led by Communists, on the other. This misleading conception was taken up by vociferous minorities in non-dictatorship countries. As a result, non-Communist European dictatorships came to regard themselves, more than ever before, as participants in a common international movement.

The serious student knows this conception is false. The non-Communist dictatorships, being basically nationalist, have no more reason to act in unison than other nationalist governments. But Communist propaganda, supported by many liberals, has given some reality to the conception of international Fascism, which originally was altogether false, or at best over-simplified. The superficial resemblances between non-Communist dictatorships are little more pronounced than similar resemblances between these dictatorships and the Communist dictatorship in Russia. All modern dictatorships, without exception, insist upon a political monopoly and tolerate no opposition. This similarity is fundamental, and far more important than superficial differences.

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In earlier years Russian Communists, in all their propaganda, pictured "capitalism" as their enemy. They shouted their determination to replace capitalist democracies with proletarian dictatorships. This propaganda helped the dictators in Italy, Germany and other countries to set up their own forms of non-Communist dictatorships. The Communists, realizing their mistake too late, then decided that Fascism was the menace, and lumped all rival dictatorships in this category. Moscow even describes the democratic government of Finland as Fascist when the Finnish Government displeases her.

Perhaps Russian Communists begin to realize that they have made a second mistake. By stressing the unity of all non-Communist dictatorships, they have helped to create a sort of "fascist internationalism." Rival dictators have taken a leaf from the Soviet book and attained a degree of unity in a common struggle against "World Bolshevism."

The strident and deceptive cries of rival dictatorships may well confuse citizens of democratic countries. But it is apparent to thoughtful observers that the real struggle in the world today lies between dictatorship and democracy. Those who believe in democracy need not confine their energies to "anti-Fascist" or "anti-Bolshevik" leagues, but may combine in the more positive task of defending democracy from any form of dictatorship.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Peace and the Plain Citizen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest the Monitor's series of articles, "Does League Need Reform, or Do We?" and was especially stirred by the sixth one, by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, entitled "World Apathy Toward War Declared Menace to Peace." Mrs. Strachey closed her piece by saying, "In England, America, France, Germany, Italy and every other place there are plain citizens who can see and understand it all."

The writer is one of those plain citizens who wonders if we young men can't do something to stem the tide that threatens to engulf us without being termed "peace cranks" or "mere idealists"? And, what can we do?

I never cease to be grateful for the Monitor and the way it is striving to make us wake up and look for the bit that we can do.

Mt. Lawley, W. Aust. CEDRIC HOPE